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Sussex Archaeological Society.

SUSSEX

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

VOL. XXIX.

SUSSEX:

ALEX. RIVINGTON,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

MDCCCLXXIX.

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REPORT, &c.

The condition of the Society's affairs at the present time is prosperous, and the character of the Society's proceedings during the past twelve months has been such as to keep up its well-earned repntation.

A volume of Collections was published for members at the beginning of the year, and a general meeting was held on Thursday, August 15th. The general meeting, which took place at Brede, afforded an opportunity of visiting the churches of Icklesham, Udimore and Brede, and also the ancient mansion known as Brede Place. Icklesham Church, built at different periods, is one of the most picturesqne in its interior of all Sussex churches; Udimore is the Dodimere of Domesday book, which may be taken to be D'eau de mer or else the same as Pont Audemer, in Normandy, rendered in latin Pons Aldomari. The manor of Brede, it has been conjectured, was a part of the Domesday manor of Rameslie, bestowed by King Edward the Confessor on the Abbey of Fécamp, and the church was built under the auspices of the great Benedictine monastery. The architectural features are striking, and the building a very fine one.

Brede Place has been fully described by the late W. Durrant Cooper, in Vol. xii. of Collections, and is well worth a visit. The dinner took place in the great parlour with the present owner, E. Frewen, Esq., in the chair, to whom, for presiding on the occasion, and for kindly affording the company assembled every facility for visiting the building, our best thanks are due, as well as to G. Slade Butler, Esq., E. B. H. Curteis, Esq., J. F. Smith, Esq., and J. C. Vidler, Esq., for the active part they all took in promoting the success of the day's proceedings.

Since the last volume of our Collections appeared, the death of an old, well-known member of the Society has occurred, to whose memory a passing tribute is due. We refer to the late Mr. George Peter Bacon, of Lewes, who for the last nineteen years printed and published the annual volume of the Sussex Archæological Society. Mr. Bacon always evinced a great interest in the proceedings of the Society, and took an active part in promoting its objects; for many years he regularly attended the meetings and, by his excellent reports and published papers, helped much to create in Sussex an active interest in archæology. The publishing of the annual volume was to him a labour of love, and he spared no trouble or expense in the work. Mr. Bacon came to Lewes in 1843 when he became proprietor and editor of the *Sussex Advertiser*. He was the son of Mr. R. M. Bacon, of Norwich, a gentleman well known in the literary world and eminent as a provincial journalist, and under his tutelage the subject of this short notice received an excellent training for his future career, and thus himself became honourably distinguished as a journalist also, while his consistent conduct as a politician gained him the respect of all parties.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1878.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions	181	0	0
Ditto, Arrears	26	10	0
Ditto, paid in Advance	5	10	0
Overpayments	0	6	0
Four Life Compositions and two Entrance Fees	21	0	0
Sale of Books.....	14	14	6
Dividend on Consols	10	5	6
Visitors to Castle..... 99 0 6			
Sale of Catalogues ... 2 1 8			
	101	2	2
	£360	8	2

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Exors. Mr. Bacon—Vol. 28.....	130	5	9
Illustrations, do.	45	4	0
Editor's Salary—Vol. 29	50	0	0
Editor's Expenses.....	2	0	2
Editor—Index Vol. 28.....	4	0	0
Clerk's Salary	20	0	0
Clerk's Expenses	0	18	6
Annual Meeting	8	3	6
Stamps, Stationery, Printing, &c.	2	8	3
Sundries	1	13	3
Books purchased for Library...	3	12	0
Castle Account—			
Rent 31 9 4			
Warder..... 26 0 0			
Ditto Commission, 1877..... 5 1 0			
Taxes and Sundries 11 8 1			
Coals..... 6 0 0			
Wood 2 10 0			
	82	8	5
Balance	9	14	4
	£360	8	2

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, JAN. 1, 1879.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Treasurer's	61	19	5
Invested in Consols	374	18	3
Arrears of Subscriptions £75, estimated to produce.....	37	10	0
Garden Rents due	3	10	0
Surplus Stock of Books, estimated at	50	0	0
	£527	17	8

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions paid in advance	5	10	0
Morgan Commission, 1878 ...	5	0	0
Sundry Bills.....	10	0	0
One Quarter Castle Rent	8	0	0
	28	10	0
Balance of assets.....	499	7	8
	£527	17	8

JANUARY, 1879.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

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Rules of the Society.

1. That the Society shall avoid all topics of religious and political controversy, and shall remain independent, though willing to co-operate with similar Societies by friendly communication.

2. That the Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

3. That Candidates for admission be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Society, and elected at any Meeting of the Committee, or at a General Meeting. One black ball in five to exclude.

4. That the Annual subscription of Ten Shillings shall become due on the 1st day of January, or £5 be paid in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Subscriptions to be paid at the Lewes Old Bank, or by Post-office order, to GEORGE MOLINEUX, Esq., Treasurer, Lewes Old Bank, or to any of the Local Secretaries.

N.B.—No Member whose Subscription is in arrear, is entitled to receive the annual volume of Collections, until such subscription has been paid.

5. That every new Member, upon election, be required to pay, in addition to such Subscription or Life Composition, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings.

6. That the Committee have power to admit, without ballot, on the nomination of two members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member.

7. That the general affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee, to consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretaries, the Editor of the "Collections," who (in accordance with the vote of the general annual meeting,

held 17th August, 1865) shall receive such remuneration as the Committee ma deem fit; Local Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Honorary Curator and Librarian, an not less than twelve other Members, who shall be chosen at the General Meetin in March; three Members of such Committee to form a Quorum.

N.B.—The Committee meet at Lewes Castle, on the Thursdays preceding th usual Quarter Days, at 12 o'clock.

8. That the management of the financial department of the Society's affairs l placed in the hands of a Sub-Committee, specially appointed for that purpose by th General Committee.

9. That the Finance Committee be empowered to remove from the list of th Society the name of any Member whose Subscription shall be more than three yea in arrear, and who shall neglect to pay on application: and that this Committee sha at each quarterly meeting of the General Committee submit a report of the liabil ties of the Society, when cheques, signed by three of the Members present, shall l drawn on the Treasurer for the same.

10. That the accounts of the Society be submitted annually to the examinatic of two auditors, who shall be elected by the Committee from the general body the Members of the Society.

11. That at all Meetings of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions the majority present shall be binding.

12. That two General Meetings of the Society be held in the year:—the one c the Second Thursday in August, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquiti or Historical Associations, and the other on the Thursday preceding Lady Day, the Barbican, Lewes Castle, at 12.30; at either of which Meetings such alteratio shall be made in the Rules as a majority of those present may determine, on noti thereof having been submitted in writing to the preceding Quarterly Meeting the Committee.

13. That a Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretari on the requisition in writing of five Members, or of the President or two Vic Presidents, specifying the subject to be brought forward for consideration at su Meeting; and that subject only to be then considered.

14. That the Committee have power to appoint as an Honorary Member any pers (including foreigners) likely to promote the interests of the Society; such Honora Member not to pay any Subscription, nor to have the right of voting in t affairs of the Society, and to be subject to re-election annually.

15. That the General Meeting in March be empowered to appoint any Memb *Local Secretary* for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilita the collection of accurate information as to objects of local interest; and that su Local Secretaries be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

16. That Meetings for the purpose of reading Papers, and the exhibition of Ant quities, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine, and th notice be given by circular.

17. That the Honorary Secretaries shall keep a record of the Proceedings of t Society; such minutes to be read and confirmed at each successive Quarterly Mee ing of the Committee, and signed by the Chairman then sitting.

ERRATUM.

Page 26, line 4 from end, for "Statues" read "Statutes."

BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER,
from PATRYNTON to SHURBURNE

Sussex Archaeological Society.

THE BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER FROM STIGAND TO SHERBORNE.

By the REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.,
Præcentor of Chichester.

(*Continued from Vol.* 28.)

(25) *ROGERUS* [*STEPHEN*] *PATRINGTON.* Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (*Cathalogus*).

Stephanus Patrynton Sacr. Theol. D. (*Inscription round the Bishops.*)

Cicestrensis obit Præsul frater Jacobita,
Præsul successor fit Menevensis ei
Confessor domini regalis postulatus est.
Elmhami lib. metr. de Henrico V°. 132.

The Dominicans were called Jacobites from their first house in the Rue S. Jacques at Paris. He was orator for England at the Council of Constance 1415. [*Wood's Annals*, i. 553.] Rex concessit fr. Steph. Patryngton confessori suo pro sua sustentacione et j (*sic*) socii sui ac hominum suorum et iv equorum et j hakenetti iijs. per diem que ad £liv. xiis (*sic*) per ann. se extendunt, necnon pro vadiis iv garcionum dictos equos custodientium vi *s.*, pro quolibet eorum, j denarium, et ob. per diem, ac etiam pro

quibusdam minutis necessariis 116 sol. per ann. Nov. 14. (*Rot. Pat.* 1 *Hen. V.* p. 2.) Rex concedit mag. Stephano Patrington S. Pag. Prof. confessori suo custodiam ep. Menev. 6 April. (*Rot. Pat.* 3 *Hen. V.* p. 1.) Consecrated at Maidstone June 9 by the primate and bishops of London and Norwich [*Stubbs' Registr.* 64]. Temporalia tradita Steph. Patrington ord. BM de monte Carmelo proviso in ep. Meneven. 16 Jun. (*Rot. Pat.* 5 *Hen. V.*) Licentia eligendi ep. Cic. 2 July. (*Rot. Pat.* 5 *Hen. V.*) Licentia eligendi ep. Cic. eo quod Steph. Patrington nuper postulatus ante assecutionem ep. Cic. ab hac luce sit sublatus 3 Feb. (*Rot. Pat.* 5 *Hen. V.*) "Vir omnibus præstantioribus animi dotibus, omnibus virtutibus preditus et multiplici doctrinæ varietate instructus" he was buried in the body of the Quire of the Priory of Carmelites, Fleet St., London. He was born in York and proceeded DD. at Oxford, and became an admirable preacher, [Londoniam petiit facturus in sacris coram plebe concionibus; facile credi non potest quanta hominum turba ad præsentiam novi prædicatoris convolaverit; paulo post a principibus viris ad regiam Henrici V. vocatus est; audita ejus eloquentia rex illo in auriculari confessione usus est (*Bale* 538)], "for the space of fifteen years Provinciall of the Carmelites, Confessor to K. Henry IV., and held of him in great estimation, as also to his Queene and her eldest son Henry, Prince of Wales, who, when he came to the crowne, preferred him to the bishopricke of S. David's. Being at the Councill of Constance, he was by the pope translated to Chichester, not long after which he departed this world, and, as it is in the records in the Tower, before his translation could be perfected Sept. 22, 1417, being, as his epitaph calls him, Stephen 'postulatus Cicestriensis.'" (*Weever*, 437, 438.) His name does not occur in the Hist. of the Council. [*Vol. vi. p.* 13. *App.* Frederic. Bath. Rupertus Salisburg. Johannes Sestrii.] Provided to the See of S. David's Feb. 1, 1414-5, consecrated June 19, 1415, temporalities restored April 6, 1415; [*Rot. Pat.* 3 *Hen. V. m.* 4.] and for Chichester Aug. 25, 1417. (*Rot. Pat.* 4 *Hen. V. m.* 17.)

Nov. 16, 1417. Stephanus Patryngton.....si contingat corpus meum sepeliri in ecc. conv. fratrum ordinis Carmelitarum London. nolo quod eidem aliquid persolvatur quia bonis aliis in vita mea ipsorum domui specialiter remuneravi. lego Ecc. Cicestren... ad quam sum postulatus ij pelves argenteas deauratas cum ij candelabris de argento. Lego Petro de Croft patruo meo x marcas, Joh. Holym cognato meo xv £1. [*Chichele Reg.* 310. *a.*] Arms, Gules, on a bend, argent, 3 doves, azure.

(26.) *HENRY WARE* in utroque jure licentiatus [*Cathalogus* and *Inscription round the Bishops.*]

1420. Henricus Archiepiscopus Cant. inspectis bullis provisionis jurisdictionem episcopatus Cic. tradidit Ven. viro Mag. Henrico Ware electo 29 Maii ultimo preterito, dat. 20 Julii 1418 [*Reg. Repingdon*] Provisus bulla Martini 3 Id. Apr. 1418. professionem Henrico archiepiscopo fecit die 19 Maii [*Reg. Chicheley*]. He was Prebendary of Rugmere in S. Paul's, Feb. 16, 1416, V. St. Mary Aldermary June 3, 1401, official of the Court of Arches and Canon of Chichester, officialis Curie Cant. 1415. (*Reg. Chichele* 269*a*.) Mag. Hen. Ware persona ecc. de Tryng. 14 May (*Rot. Pat.* 2 *Hen.* V. p. 1). Rex dedit Henrico Ware, clerico suo preb. de Wyvelesford et Wodeford in ecc. Sarum. 28 Oct. (*Rot. Pat.* 5 *Hen.* V.) dedit ei, custodi privati sigilli, preb. de Seeford. 28 Jan. [*Ibid*]. Rex concessit electo Cestrensi nuper Abb. de S. Albano quod ipse habeat temporalia ep. Cic. eo quod ipse in episcopum illius loci nondum consecratus extitit. 15 Apr. (*Rot. Pat.* 8 *Hen.* V.) Temporalia restituta epo. Cic. Cancellario ducatus Normanniæ quem papa ad episcopatum Cic. providerat. 21 Aug. (*Rot. Pat.* 9 *Hen.* V. p. 2) temporalia per mortem Stephani ult. episc. restituta Henrico Ware, Canonico eccles. Cicestr'. 13 Maii 6 Hen. V. [*Orig. Rot.* 6 *Hen.* V. 20. *Rymer* iv. p. iii. p. 51.] He was consecrated July 17, 1418, by J. C. Albano, Reginald Rheims, and William Evreux, at Pont de l'Arche. Owing to the constant provisions by the pope, the King required Ware and Moleyns to renounce whatever was to the prejudice of the laws and the crown in

the papal bull; palam et publice coram rege omnia verba regi et coronæ prejudicialia; et se gratiæ regis submisit [*Rot. Pat.* 6 *Hen.* VI. *m.* 20; 24 *Hen.* VI. p. 1, *m.* 24.] Bishop Ware was ambassador to the Dauphin. [*Rymer* IV. p. iii. p. 2. 52. 85,] and to contract the royal marriage with the princess Catharine in 1418 (*Rot. Pat. ib. p.* 68).

His will, made July 7, 1420, was proved July 26, 1420. He desired to be buried in the cathedral secundum dispositionem decani et capituli [*Reg. Chichele* fo. 335]; volo quod magna Aula et principalis camera cum capella palacii episcopalis Cic.' honeste et decenter cooperiantur et tegantur, meis sumptibus et expensis; et parlura que in palacio incipitur perficiatur sicut prius disposui excepta cellura de cujus forma non sum deliberatus. Ad maritagium Agnetis filie sororis mee xx £i sive xx marcas secundum dispositionem Johannis Hayward et Margarete sororis mee uxoris ejusdem: ad distribuendum inter pauperes consanguineos meos xl £i. volo quod illa vetus Biblia quam habeo de monasterio de Margan restituatur; et liber Decretalium necnon liber Decretorum et Gorham super epistolas Pauli et super Spalterio, que sunt libri Ecclesie Llandaven', restituantur eidem ecclesie: volo quod mansus rectorie de Hoghton reparetur et domus Cantariæ de Sidelesham. lego iij generosis de familiaribus meis commensalibus cuilibet j ciphum argenteum et deauratum, Johanni Hayward j ciphum deauratum quem habui de dono Abbatis de Bello. Arms, Gules, a lion rampant, between 3 cross crosslets fitchée, argent.

(27.) *JOHN IV. KEMP.*

Johannes Kemp L.D. Doctor postea archiepiscopus Ebor. et Cantuar. (*Inscription round the Bishops*) primo fuit Roffensis, 2do Cicestrensis, 3° London. 4° Ebor. legum Doctor, postea archiepiscopus Cantuariensis (*Cathalogus*).

Johannes Kemp L.D. archidiaconus Dunelmensis electus a monachis Roffensibus 1419 mense Januario, provisus est a Martino papa, die 26 Junii admissus ab archiepiscopo ad temporalia pariter ac spiritualia die 9 Sept, eodem circiter tempore consecratus [at Rouen, a

Will. Ebroicensi et Martino Arras. (*Stubbs' Reg.* 64.)] Natus is fuerat in parochia S. Gregorii de Wye dioc. Cant. ubi postea Collegium sacerdotum fundavit ad latus occidentale cemeterii ecclesiæ titulo collegii SS. Gregorii et Martini de Wye. Cicestriam translatus est 1421. 28 Feb. [*H. Wharton A. S.* i. 379-380] translatus est a sede Eboracensi ad Cantuariensem bulla Nicholai V. data anno 1452 die 12. Calend. Augusti. Cardinalis S. Rufinæ factus [mutato duntaxat titulo cardinalis S. Balbinæ jamdiu fuerat] alia bulla eodem die data. Obiit anno 1454 ineunte die Calend. April. [*Ibid* 123.] Major civ. Lond. reddit temporalia Joh. nuper Cic. ep. translato ad ep. Lond. 20 June. 10. Hen. V.

Bis primas, ter præsul erat, bis cardine functus,

"A native of Kent and son of Thomas Kemp and Beatrice his wife [a pore husbandman's sonne, *Leland Itin.* vi. 2.] dwelling in the parish of S. Gregory in Wye where this prelate was born, he was educated at Merton College in Oxford in which university he commenced Doctor of Laws, some time after he was preferred to be archdeacon of Durham [1417] then Dean of the Arches and Vicar General to archbishop Stafford [keeper of Privy Seal 1418] and in January anno 1419 was by the monks of Rochester elected to be their bishop, confirmed by pope Martin on the 26th Day of June and admitted by the archbishop on the 9th day of September, and about the same time consecrated; from Rochester he was translated to the see of Chichester on the 28th day of February anno 1421, and the same year [1422, by the pope; *Rymer* iv. p. iv. p. 67] removed to London and again 1425 [elected April 8 1426] to the archiepiscopal Dignity of York, he was likewise made Bishop Cardinal of St. Balbina, and by bull of pope Nicholas the 5th he was on 12 kal. Augusti anno 1452 made Cardinal of St. Ruffine, and lastly translated to Canterbury and received his vexillum in the chapel at Fulham on Sunday the 23rd day of September and his pall on the 24th day; he was inthroned in his church of Canterbury on Monday the 11th day of December He had before been the Lord

Chancellor of England [1426-30 and 1450] and had the seals delivered him on the 31st of January anno 1450. He continued not long in this see, having lived to be very aged, but died on the 11th kal. April. anno 1454; he founded a college at Wye. He lies buried in this church of Canterbury." [*Dart* 162.] Arms, Gules 3 garbs within a bordure, engrailed, or.

(28.) *THOMAS POLTON.* Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (*Cathalogus*).

Johannes Polden Sacr. Theol. Prof. (*Inscription round the Bishops*).

Thomas Polton LL.B. Prebendary of Sarum, Rector of Hatfield co. Hertford, archdeacon of Taunton, and Dean of York by Papal Provision; bull dated July 15, 1420. [Bishop of Hereford consecrated at Florence July 21. 1420]. He was, 1422, translated to Chichester [*B. Willis. Hereford* 518.] Temporalia restituta Thome nuper Hereford. Epo. 28 Julii 10 Hen. V. [*Rot. Pat.* 10 *Hen.* V. 13 *m.*] translatus est ad Cicestr. 15 kal. Dec. 1421. professionem fecit ult. die Junii 1422 [*Reg. Chichele*]; translatus est ad Wigorn. bulla Martini 3 kal. Martii 1425 [*Kennet*] temporalia restituta apud Leycestriam May 2. 1426 [*Thomas*]. Mag. Tho. Polton utr. jur. Bacc. [of Oxford] provisus per papam de canonic. in eccl. Linc. et Sarum. rex pardonat 8 June (*Rot. Pat.* 8 *Hen.* IV. P. 2). Tho. Polton Preb. Grymstane in eccl. Sarum. 6 May (*Rot. Pat.* 10 *Hen.* IV. P. 2) Preb. of Knaresborough Jan. 5. 1408. Strensall Jan. 10. 1413. dean of York. July 23 1437, Preb. of Moreton Parva in Hereford May 3 1395 and 1410. archdeacon of Taunton 3 May (*Rot. Pat.* 18 *Ric.* II. P. 2.) King's Proctor at Rome 1413. (*Rymer tom.* IV. p. iv. p. 85.) attended the Princess Blanche to her marriage in Germany. [*Ib.* p. i. pp. 22. 26.] Prothonotary of the English nation in the council of Constance 1415. He was with the prior of Norwich sent embassador to the Council of Basle 1432, where merely in reverence to their persons they were received by the prelates with 500 horsemen (*Wood's Annals* i. 560); he had the king's licence to carry plate and jewels for his expences to the

value of 1000£ and 500 marks yearly, and also to visit Rome. [*Thomas' Worcester* 192.] Temporalia restituta Tho. epo. Heref. nuper Roff. electo postquam dom. Papa transtulerat Tho. nup. Hereford. ad episcopatum Cicestr. 25 May. (*Rot. Pat.* 10 *Hen.* V.) Temporalia restituta Thome ep. Cic. 28 July (*Ibid*). Temporalia restituta Thomæ ep. Wigorn. 23 April (*Rot. Pat.* 4 *Hen.* VI. P. 2.) Thomas Polton LL.D. dean of York and Canon of Hereford removed to Worcester Feb. 23 1425. He died at the Council of Basil Aug. 23. 1433 and was buried there, though Le Neve tells us he was interred at Rome. In his will in Registro Chicheley at Lambeth (Fol. 438 and 439) dated Dec. 6. 1432 and proved Oct. 18 1433 he directed to be buried in the Priory of Bustleham co. Berks of the Order of St. Austin of which he styles himself a Brother [confrater, that is, in brotherhood for the prayers of the convent] and bequeathed his mitre to Worcester Cathedral. [*B. Willis Worcester.* 643.] In Actis Concilii Regii sub Henrico VI reperio conclusum inibi fuisse 1426. 14. Jan. ut Thomas Polton Cicestrensis episcopus ad Episcopatum Wigorn. transferretur. Hunc itaque Martinus V. papa præstito pro more Bullæ provisionalis ministerio, transtulit 1426. 27. Feb. eidemque Archiepiscopus accepta obedientiæ professione [April 26. 1427] Spiritualia commisit 1426. 26 April. Ad Curiam Romanam pro regiis negotiis expediendis profecturus, testamentum condidit 1432. 6 Decembr. quod post mortem ejus in Curia archiepiscopali probatum est 1433. 18 Octobr. [*H. Wharton. A.S.* 537].

Dec. 6, 1432 Thomas Polton In ecc. conv. de Brystleham ordinis S. Augustini cujus loci confrater sum et a temporibus eram meam eligo sepulturam. In ecc. paroch. de Meldenhale volo quod executores mei inveniant unum honestum presbyterum qui per triennium a morte mea celebret in capella Virginis gloriose pro anima mea, parentum et confratrum meorum, necnon Radulphi Erghim quondam Bathon. Epi. aliorumque benefactorum meorum. lego ad reparacionem cancelli ecc. de Weston super mare que quondam fuerit mea Cs.; lego vicario S. Cuthberti Well' pro oblitis decimis pro tempore

inibi steteram in officiis xxs. lego Emmote fille Will. Polton fratris mei defuncti. x £1.; lego Cs. ad faciendum unum lapidem ad supponendum in cancello Eccl. de Meldenhale quasi super tumulum patris et matris ac sex fratrum meorum, et sint sculpte in ipso lapide simul ymagines pro ipsis octo personis ponende modicum a terra ad excitandum populum devocius orare pro animabus nostris cum viderint figuras. Lego Priori de Staverdale cujus domus frater existo j marcam.....lego Prioratui de Elsham juxta Barton cujus frater existo vi marcas.....lego tenementum meum apud Marleburgh ad Georgium Polton nepotem meum...omnes reliquias quas portavi de Roma in jj parvis sacculis lego locis piis..... lego devotissime mulieri Eve Seynt John Cic. dioc. quam communiter nuncupo uxorem xx marcas.....lego Principi domino meo gratiosissimo Duci Gloucestr.' C marcas. [*Reg. Chichele* 440] Philippus Pulton Arch. Glouc. unus executorum Tho. Polton nuper epi. *Wigorn.* (18 *Hen.* VI. p. 1.) He demised (11. Hen. VI.) Eston manor to his nephew George Poulton, esquire [Prattinton MS. 197]. Arms, argent, 3 mullets of six points, pierced, sable.

Eva S. John was probably of the same family as Alicia Seynt Johan domina de Begeuct, who made a vow in the Chapel of Amberley, April 9, 1398, promising before bishop Rede "Stabilitatem et conversationem morum et-que castitatem." (For instances of married bishops see Bentham's Ely, 162, and my Sacred Archæology, p. 342.)

(29.) *JOHN V. RICKYNGALE.* Sacre Theologie Professor (*Cathalogus*).

Johannes Rekyngale Sacr. Theol. Prof. (*Inscription round the Bishops*).

Rector of Shalford: master of Caius College Cambridge 1423-1426: Chancellor of Cambridge 1415-22. Chancellor of York Minster. 1404 and archdeacon of Northumberland 1408. Confessor to John duke of Bedford 1427-8. Procuratori domini regis in Curia Romæ, viz domino episcopo Chichesteriensi Anglicæ nationis iii. c. franc'. (*Worcester's Coll. conc. Wars of the English* 536)

temporalia restituta Johanni Rickyngale Theol. (*Cathalogus*) doctor quem papa præfecit 1 Maii [*Rot. Pat.* 4 *Hen. V.* P. 2. (*Rot. Orig.* 4 *Hen.* VI.)] Cancellarius ecc. Ebor. provisus bulla Martini dat. 3 kal Martii. 1425] consecratus ab Henrico archiepiscopo in ecclesia de Mortlake ult. die Junii 1424 [*Reg. Chichley*] April. 2 1429. lego corpus meum ad sepeliendum infra ecclesiam meam Cicestren' in loco eligendo per me vel executores meos; volo quod lapis marmoreus cum ymagine episcopali ac nomine meo insculptus ponatur super corpus meum. lego eccles. predicte mitram meam meliorem et crucem meam argenteam et deauratum cum hastili ejusdem librum meum pontifialem novum; ecclesiæ de Thorpe abbatis Norwic. dioceseos, j parvum portiforium meum vetus, parvum missale, et vestimentum sericum de armis recolende memorie Henrici Spenser nuper episcopi Norwic.; v marcas ad perficiendum tectum ejusdem ecclesie, j Ecclesie collegiate B Marie campis in Norwico vestimentum sericum de blod' cum ymagine crucifixi in dorso: ecclesie parochiali de ffresyngfelde vestimentum meum rubrum de auro: ordino executores.....Mag. Pet. Shelton thesaurar. ecc. Cic.; Edwardum Hunt canonicum ejusdem ecc. et Johannem Manning nepotem meum.

Proved July 14. 1429. [*Chichele* 413.]

[The king wrote to the Pope on behalf of Thomas Broun, elected Feb. 4. by the canons, on Aug 3. 1429: the University of Oxford had recommended him to the chapter. LL.D. decanus Sarum. Preb. Lincoln, 1422 Bigleswade et S. Botolphi Aug 8. 1417. Archiepiscopi Cant. in spiritualibus vicarius. archd. Stow March 18 1418 Berks. June 30. 1427 cons. in ep. Roff. ab Henrico Archiepiscopo apud Cant. 1435 1° Maii, ad consilium Basiliense ablegatus. Episc. Norwic. renunciatus est bulla Eugenii papæ 1439. 19 Sept. obiit apud Hoxne Dec. 5 1446. (*Ang. Sac.* i. 380. 447. *B. Willis* 146.)]

(30.) *SYMON II SYDENHAM.* Legum doctor (*Cathalogus*).

Simon Sydenham Sacr. Theol. Prof. (*Inscription round the Bishops*).

Simon archidiaconus Berkesire Dec. 25 1427. Sarum Dec. 26 1404 et decanus Sarisb. April 17. 1418. provisus bulla Martini consecratus 2 Id. Oct. 1429. in capella de Lamhithe ab Henrico archiepiscopo [*Reg. Chichele.*] Licentia eligendi ep. Cic. 6 July, (*Rot Pat.* 7 *Hen.* VI. p. i.) Temporalia restituta Simoni Sydenham nuper Decano Sarum. 24 Jan. (*Rot. Pat.* 9 *Hen.* VI. p. i) He paid 250£ to the pope on his appointment and that sum was demanded from his successors. 1401. Ambassador to France (*Rymer* iv p. i. p. 17) and in 1423 to the emperor Sigismund (*Ibid* p. ii. p. 86. p. iv. p. 20). He made his will Jan 11 1437 at Aldingborne. lego corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia mea Cic'. coram summo altari; eidem ecc'. xx marcas pro j alba capa emenda ; prenobili dom. dom. Waltero de Hungerford j ciphum deauratum cum coopertorio quem habui a dom. Imperatore; Johanni Sydenham consanguineo meo seniori xx.....quas a me ex mutuo recepit cum j olla argentea et j cipho; Johanne Bratten sorori mee mantellum meum de skarlett una cum furrera et capicio. mag. Reginaldo Kentwode decano eccl. S. Pauli London. et ecc. mee cath. Cicestren. canonico j ciphum deauratum. Item mag. Joh. Morton eccles. mee cancellario meum pontificale et manuale. Roberto Halsewell consanguineo meo. x marcas. Johanni Halswell Cs. cuilibet generoso mei hospicii xls. Will proved at Lambeth Feb. 6. 1437 [*Chichele* 463]. Arms, argent, 3 rams passant, sable.

(31.) *RICHARD IV. PRATY.* Sacre Theologie Professor. (*Cathalogus.*)

Collegii Orielensis socius S.T.P. et eccles. Sarum : Cancellarius, Sept. 28, 1432; Capellæ regiæ decanus. [*Godwin.*]

Litera commendatoria, Feb. 2. 1437, a rege ad papam pro Ric. Prateye. (*Bekinton Correspondence*, i. 54.) ob præmaxima virtutum et scientiæ quibus supereminet dona.

Quem papa providit. Licentia eligendi concessa 8 Feb. [*Rot. Pat.* 16 *Hen. VI.* p. i. m. 8.] 1440 licentiam impetravit ut extra ecc. Cant. consecrari posset 22 Jul. 1438. [*Reg. Cant.*] consecrated July 27, 1438, at Oxford. Temporalia restituta 14 Julii, 1438. [*Rot. Pat.* 16 *Hen. VI.* p. ii, m. 35. *Rymer, tom.* V. p. i. p. 54.]

Quendam vicarium pessimæ famæ et nequam vitæ excommunicavit et beneficio privavit, et idem vicarius ipsum episcopum post longam venationem in Curia de Arcubus London. requirebat sub magnis pænis ipsum absolvere a sua excommunicatione, virtute potestatis absolvendi concessæ a papa Eugenio cuicunque idoneo sacerdoti de fraternitate domus S. Antonii London. Nunquam pro rogatu comitis Arundel et aliorum ipsum restituit "Non faciam, inquit, secundum bullam tuam, quia scio quod Papa realiter concedere non potuit." [*Gascoigne in App. to Hearne's Hemingford*, ii. 519, 520. *See also* 534.]

His will was made July 11, 1445. [*Reg. Staff.* 128.] Lego corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia vel choro ecc' mee Cicestren.; summo altari ad aliquod jocale vel ornamentum emendum xx marcas. Collegio de Stratford in Com. Warw. v. marcas; volo quod Johanna mater mea habeat sufficientem exhibicionem ad terminum vite sue de bonis meis: Hugoni Hamond tantam summam pecuniarum per quam ascendere potest ad gradum Baccal. Juris Civilis; Ricardo Cole xl s et a hanging bed..... Proved at Slyndon, Sept. 6, 1345. he had the manors de Shaldon, in Com. Suth.; Bramangre in parochia de Clayton in com. Bedford; Lalfordefee in com. pred: et hospicium vocatum Turksaley situat' in parochia S. Andree super Corne hille in Civ. Lond. (*Stafford*, 128. 129.) He died July 28, 1445.

(32.) *ADAM MOLEYNS.* Legum doctor. (*Cathalogus*).

Adam Molins Doctor of Law and sometimes Clarke of the Councell being bishop of Chichester had the keeping of the privy seale committed to him. He was slaine at Portsmouth by Mariners suborned thereunto by Richard Duke of Yorke June 9. 1449. He gave to the high altar certaine rich clothes of crimosin velvet. [*Godwin*, 389.] Legum Doctor dedit Ecclesiæ Cicestrensi quosdam pan-

nos de serico velvetto factos, rubei coloris, non minoris pretii ad ornandum altare summum. [*Inscription on the Bishops.*] Custos privati Sigilli. ambassiator ad tractandum super treugas 1445. (*Rymer* v. pt. i. 150.) Sarisburiensis decanus [*Rot. Pat.* 23 *Hen. VI.* p. ii. m. 11.] necnon et S. Birini in Cornubia; consecratus est mense Novembri 1445. [*Godwin.*] at Lambeth. He was Prebendary of Warthill, in York, June 16, 1441, archdeacon of Taunton, Feb. 6. 1440, Sarum Oct. 26, 1441, preb. of Wildland in S. Paul's, July 26, 1440, prebendary of Sarum, Sept. 1440, R. St. Vedast, London, Oct. 13, S. Michael's, Crooked Lane, Nov. 27, 1440, dean of Sarum, Oct. 26, 1441 and St. Burian's; clerk of the counsel; Keeper of Privy Seal. [*Newcourt*, i. 225.] R. Harrietsham. Adam Moleyns utriusque juris Bacc. pres. ad eccl. Kemsey, 14 Oct. (*Rot. Pat.* 12 *Hen. VI.* p. 1.) ad ecc. S. Michaelis de Long Stratton. (*Rot. Pat.* 18 *Hen. VI.* p. 1.) Rex constituit Mag. Adam Moleyns decanum Sarum Custodem Privati Sigilli ambassiatorem suum ad Karolum regem Francie de pace perpetua 14 Aug. [*Rot. Pat.* 23 *Hen. VI.* p. 2.] Rex dedit Mag. Ade Moleyns LLD custod. Privati Sigilli prebendam de Colworth, 10 Oct. quam resignavit 17 Dec. [*Rot. Pat.* 24 *Hen. VI.* p. 1.] Licentia eligendi Sept. 12, 1445. (*Rymer*, v. pt. i. p, 148. *Rot. Pat.* 24 *Hen. VI.* p. i.) Provisus per papam VIII. Kal. Oct. et consecratus Lamethæ a Joanne archiepiscopo 30 Nov. 1445. [*Reg. Stafford.*] Temporalia restituta 3 Dec. [*Rot. Pat.* 16 *Hen. VI.* p. 11. m. 19. *Rymer* v. pt. i. 152.] Quod Episcopi Decani et Canonicorum Cic. omnia dominica sint imperpetuum quæ de potestate admirallorum. (*Rot. Pat.* 24 *Hen. V.* p. 2 m. 8.) He was one of the feoffees of the endowments of Eton and King's College, Cambridge. (*Nichol's Roy. Wills*, 291.)

1450 ix° die mensis Januarii magister Adam Moleyns, episcopus Cicestrensis, apud Portesmothe in hospitali ibidem portando ac solvendo soldariis aliisque nautis regios denarios, clamando eum proditorem regis et regni, unumque venditorem Normanniæ, miserabiliter interemptus est. [*Wilh. Wyrcester, Ann. Lib. Nig. Scacc.* ii. 467, 475.]

He had been a commissioner to give over Anjou and Maine, and the cession led to the loss of Normandy. Adamus Molendinus nobilis parentum stemmate, ingenio nobilior, virtutum vero calculo nobilissimus, bonus ut fama prædicat literas incredibili quodam candore fovebat. Quare operæ pretium erit Hermanni Schedelii historiographi de eo judicium subjicere; "inter quos et amicus noster Adam de Molineux secreti regis signaculi custos et literarum cultor, amisso capite truncatus jacuit." Hæc ille. Causa ejus mortis civile bellum hinc Henricianis hinc Edwardinis de imperio contendentibus. [*Leland, Comm. de Scrip. Brit.* p. 454.] This year the Friday the ix day of January maister Adam Moleyns, bisshoppe of Chichestre and Keeper of the Kyngis prive seel, whom the Kyng sent to Portsmouth for to make paiement of money to certayne soudiers and shipmenne for their wages, and so it happed that with boistes (boisterous) langage and also for abriggyng of their wages, he fil in variaunce with thaym, and they fil on him and cruelli there kilde him. [*Engl. Chron. Camden Soc.* p. 64.) Facinus per inhabitantes dicte ville de Portysmuthe in bone memorie dominum Adam Cicestrensem episcopum, extra dictam ecclesiam nuncupatam Domum Dei inhumaniter, et manibus sacrilegis ix° die mensis Januarii A.D.M.....abstractum et in villa de Portysmuthe predicta morti crudeli suppositum. (*Reg. Fox.* ii. 89.] Bishop Ayscough, of Salisbury, was murdered by a mob, bishops' houses were pulled down to the ground, and there was a close pursuit also of the bishops of Lichfield and Norwich. Adamus Dei et Apostolicæ sedis gratia episcopus Cic. decano et Capitulo etc. Petitio vestra continebat quod ejusdem ecclesiæ dedicationis festivitas juxta primariam institutionem xii° die Septembris celebrari consuevit in quo occurrens festum Nativ: gloriosæ V. M., exaltatio S. Crucis, et incoatio novæ historiæ "Peto Domine" et festorum octab. concursu se mutuo impedientes .....Nos statuentes quatenus eundem diem Dedicationis iii° mensis Octobris deputatum singulis annis observetis etc. A.D. 1447. morrow of Nat. B. M. V. (*Hayley*, 164.) He bequeathed many books to Duke Humphrey's public library. [*Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Ed. Gutch*, ii.

917.] With bishop Hart he "compassed a degree" for his successor Pecoke "partly by threatenings and partly by promises against and from the regents and non-regents," [*Ibid*, i. 605] [*from John de Wheathampstead and Gascoigne. App. to Hearne's Hemingford* ii. 482, *etc.*, and 516-519.] He died intestate. [*Kemp. Reg.* 179] his tomb is on the north side of the south wing.

Arms, azure, a cross moline, or.

(32.) *REGINALD PECOCK.*

Sacre theologie professor qui de crimine hereseos accusatus et convictus episcopatum resignavit. (*Cathalogus.*)

Reginald Peacocke LL.B. who was born at Laugharne County of Caermarthen brought up at Oriel College in Oxford, and became Fellow of that Society where he proceeded DD. [without performing any exercises. *Wood's Hist.* i. 606.] He was Chaplain to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, uncle and protector of Henry VI. and was by him advanced to the see of S. Asaph by Papal Provision. (Wood says, through bishop Hart and William, duke of Suffolk); will dated April 22, 1444. He received the Temporalities June 8 and was consecrated at Croydon June 14 following [by the Primate and bishops of Rochester, Norwich, Bath, and Ross. (*Stubbs' Reg.* 67.)] His translation to Chichester was in 1449, of which he was deprived in 1457. 1446 dominus Adam Moleyns episcopus de Chichester est occisus apud Portsmouth a nautis cui successit dominus Reginaldus Pekok, [*Wilh. Wyrcester Annales. Lib. Nig. Scacc.* ii. 464] doctor theologiæ, episcopus S. Asaph. [*Ib.* 467.]

Licentia eligendi Jan. 30 [28 *Hen. VI.* p. 1] temporalia restituta 30 Maii. [*Rot. Pat.* 28 *Hen. VI.* p. ii, m. 13.] (*Rymer*, v. p. ii. p. 25) translatus a Nicolao. 10 Kal Apr. 1449. professionem fecit apud Leicestriam die ultimo Maii. [*Reg. Stafford.*]

"He was committed prisoner and cloystered up at Thorney Abbey county of Cambridge in the Fenns, where he died about a year's time or less, by the sentence of Thomas Bouchier archbishop of Canterbury. First

it is thought convenable that the said Reginald shall have a secret closed chamber having a chimney and a house of easement within the abbey above said where he may have a sight to some altar to hear a Masse, and that he pass not the said chamber. Item the said Reginald to have but one Personne, that is sad and well disposed to make his Bedde and to make him Fyr as hit shall nede. Item that the said Reginald shall have no Book to look on but only a Portuos and a Masse Book a Saulter or Legend and a Bible. Item that he have nothing to write with, no Stuff to write upon. Item that the said Reginald have competent Fuel according as his age and his Necesity shall require. Item that the said Reginald be found with mete and drink as a Brother of the same Abby is served, when he is excused from the Freytour (refectory); and somewhat better, as his Disposition and reasonable Appetite shall desire conveniently, after the Discretion of the Abbat aforesaid. 40£ assigned to the same Abbot for his Finding. [*B. Willis' S. Asaph*, 80-83.] Born about the end of the 14th century: and styled in a papal document presbyter diœcesis Menevensis: elected fellow of Oriel College Oct. 30 1417. B.D. 1425, Master of Whittington College and rector of S. Michael in Riola 1431. Consecrated to S Asaph at Croydon on June 14. 1444. D.D. 1444. translated to Chichester by papal provision March 23 1450. The temporalities were restored to his successor John Arundel March 26. 1459. (*Rev. Churchill Babington's edition of the Repressor.*) "He was a great defender of the doctrine of Wickliffe, which he was constrained to recant at Paules Crosse [Nov. 28 and on] December 4, 1457 had his bookes burnt there before his face." [*Godwin*, 389] and the same punishment was inflicted in the quatervois [Carfax] at Oxford. Wood says "he was a leper when young, and so afterwards at man's estate leprous in mind, being a heretic. He did much vilify the writings of the four great Doctors." At length he was ordered to leave London by archbishop Bourchier; and first made abjuration of his writings at Lambeth on November 28 [Dec. 4, *Engl. Chron. Camd. Soc.*, p. 77.] 1457. His first place of detention was

Maidstone, and he then confessed that pride and presumption had brought him low. [*Gascoigne and Wheathampstede ut supra.*]

(33) *JOHN ARUNDELL.* Doctor in medicinis. (*Cathalogus.*)

Johannes Arundel in medicinis Doctor dedit ecclesiæ quendam redditum ad manutenendam antiphonam "Nunc Christe" decantandam in ecclesia Cicestrensi singulis noctibus. Insuper ordinavit cantariam in eadem ecclesia perpetuam. (*Inscription round the Bishops.*)

Temporalities restored March 26, 1459 (*Rymer*, tom. v. p. ii. p. 83); excused from attending the council or parliament, tanta corporis debilitate ac senio variisque infirmitatibus confractus 1464. (*Ibid*, 126.) Rex dedit clerico suo Joh. Arundel custodiam Hospitalis S. Joh. B. de Bruggnorth al. dicti Hosp. S. Trin. 4 May [*Rot. Pat.* 10 *Hen. IV.* p. 2.] Preb. of Keton in S Martin's Le Grand (3 *Hen. IV.* p. 1.) Jo. Arundel decanus S. Georgii Windsor 16 Feb. [*Rot. Pat.* 6 *Hen. VI.* p. 1.] 12 Oct. Prebendarius 9 Nov. [*Rot. Pat.* 23 *Hen. VI.* p. 1.]. Rex recommendavit mag. Jo. Arundel ad episcopatum Cic. ad presens vacantem et dedit custodiam temporalium 27 Oct. [37 *Hen. VI.* p. 1, m. 18.] Canonicus de Windesora 1448; dean of Windsor 1449. Preb. of Dernford in Lichfield, July 28. 1443. Scamblesby in Lincoln, Sept. 7. 1443. Præcentor of Hereford, Aug. 9. 1432. Preb. of Colwall. 1446. Archdeacon of Richmond, Oct. 31. 1457. Fuit Prebendarius de Mapesburn ecclesia Paulina [Nov. 25, 1458.]; Preb. de Wetwang eccles. Ebor'; [Oct. 17, 1457;] eccles. Sarum et eccles. Well. "*in prebenda de Shalford*" com. Essex, 1427 [*Newcourt*, ii. 519, 174] decanus Windsor. licentiam habuit consecrationis extra Cant. eccles. die 31 Maii 1459 (*Reg. Cant.*) he was consecrated before Nov. 6 (*Reg. Chedworth*) on June 3 [*Stubbs' Reg.* 69.] Temporalia accepit a rege die 26 Martii 1460. [37 *Hen VI.* m. 20.] Joh. Epus. Cic. dedit 20 boves 20 vaccas 1 taurum ad manerium de Duringewicke instaurandum successoribus ep. Cicestr. dat. Die Domin. prox. post festum Sti. Pancratis. [*Rot. Pat.* 2 *Ed. IV.* p. 6.]

He built the Rood loft or Arundel Screen. "In all probability he was of the ancient family of the Arundells of Lanherne in Cornwall. He was fellow of Exeter College in 1426. Proctor of the University, and afterwards took his doctor's degree in physic. He was rector of Kybworth, in Leicestershire, Prebendary of [Bole at] York [Nov. 18, 1490] [Axford in] Sarum [Feb. 8, 1456], S. Paul's 1458 and archdeacon of Richmond [Oct. 31, 1457]. In 1448 he was made canon of Windsor and afterwards became dean of Exeter [1452]." "He was chaplain and 1st physitian to K. Hen. 6. being always in great favour with that prince [who endeavoured to procure the see of Durham for him in 1457]. In 1459 he was promoted to be bishop of this see of which he received the temporalities ye 26 Mar. ye same year and was consecrated in or about ye month of June following. In the year 1471 he gave an estate to this church which in some old writings is called Benfield's lands for the support of a chauntry he found in y^s^ cathedral. Dying Oct. 8, 1478, he was buried under this great tomb under the arch on ye right hand going into ye choir." [*Bouchier in Hayley MS.*] It will be remembered that Gilbert de Keymer, physician to Henry VI. was made dean of Salisbury. The foundation lands for the antiphon sung here were in West Street, Chichester. The injunctions of Storey (Number ix.) require quilibet Vicarius Choralis, ultimo deinceps ad stallum aliquem receptus, singulis noctibus, antiphonis B.M. coram imagine ejusdem Virginis juxta hostium (*sic*) chori, temporibus consuetis cantandis per totum unum annum integrum intersit, ad collectam cæteraque suffragia inibi dicenda et decantanda. [*Comp. Lyndw.* lib. i. tit. xv. p. 70].

Ordinatio anniversarii Johannis Arundell Episcopi Oct. 8 (*Regis.* 19*a*) donatio Episcopi Arundell de terris vocatis Benfield lands An. 1471. (*Ibid.* 20) Arms, sable, 6 swallows in pile, argent.

(34) *EDWARD STORY.*

Sacre theologie professor hic fecit edificari novam crucem in mercato Cicestrensi. (*Cathalogus and Inscription round the Bishops.*)

Post peractam translacionem suam a sede episcopali Karliolensi; xxvii° die mensis Junii A.D. Mccccclxxviii. (*Registrum*) Temporalia restituta 27 Martii 1478. (*Rot. Pat.* 18 *Edw. IV.* p. 2, m. 28. *Rymer* v. p. iii. p. 34.) He was born in the diocese of York, admitted of Pembrook Hall in Cambridge, of which he was afterwards made fellow [1444], parson of All Hallows the Great in London [1459]. In the year 1468 he was both chancellor of the University of Cambridge [1468] and M^r^ of Michaell's House [elected 1450] chaplain and confessor to Q. Elizabeth; he was consecrated on 14 Oct. 1469 by archbishop Nevill at Westminster. He came here and was enthroned June 30, 1478. [In 1480 he baptised the Princess Bridget.] He founded the Grammar School here and gave some land to the see that his successors might be kind to that ffoundation. He also built the Cross in ye market place and left an estate in Amberley worth now above 25£ per ann., to keep it in constant repair. He gave Culverhouse in Hunston to the dean and chapter. Edw. 4 left him one of the executors of his last will. [*Bowchier in Hayley MS.* 345.] He had an obit at Pembroke Hall to which he was a benefactor. His grey tomb formerly stood on the north side of the altar between two pillars, as Bowchier describes it, although incorrectly assigning it to Bp. Seffrid. This statement tallies with an Ichnography by D. King in 1658, mentioned by Browne Willis, and found by me among his collections in the Bodleian; and they probably were drawn from a common original. The tomb faces, as it did formerly, that of Bp. Neville.

His arms were, party per fess, azure and sable, a pale counterchanged, three storks close, of the second.

His will was proved on March 27, 1563. The chief bequests are as follows:—Dec. 8, 1502. Ego Edwardus permissione Divina Cicestren' episcopus indignus testamentum meum ordino, commendo et lego corpus meum sepeliendum in ecclesia mea Cath' Cicestr' prope summum altare ibidem viz. ex parte boreali ejusdem altaris sub tumba per me ibidem noviter facta.....Pro dilapidatione tempore primi introitus mei ad episcopatum Cicestren' ac maxima ruinositate edificionum ejusdem maximas ex-

pensas et sumptus circa ea annuatim exposui.....Lego successori meo ornamenta capelle mee subscripta videlicet j missale iij antiphonaria et ij gradalia cum processionalibus, j calicem argenteum et deauratum ac ij vestimenta sacerdotalia, j de le velwet blodio coloris cum apparatu sacerdotis diaconi et subdiaconi et aliud vestimentum de albo cerico cum apparatu consimili; iiij fiolas argenteas pro ij altaribus cum campana in campanili capelle mee de Aldingborne pendente.....item [provided he required no payment for dilapidations] j calicem argenteum et deauratum cum patena eidem pertinente, ac libros ex donacione et ordinacione bone memorie Willelmi Rede predecessoris mei, viz. j gradale et ij antiphonaria, registra et libros custumarum cum rotulis curiarum..... Item messuagia et alias terras vocatas Mattheus jacentes in Aldingborne juxta terras Vicarie.....et reversiones ij messuagiorum et terrarum successoribus meis ut sint faventes et benevoli scole mee grammaticali Cicestren' per me nuper fundate.....xiii s iiij d ad usum reparacionis pontis vulgariter nuncupate Hughton Brygge.....100 marks to his tenants and farmers ad solvendum post decessum meum regi debitum pro le palfrey money. He bequeathed to different persons his Bible, Decretales and Liber de Moralibus Historiis, libros veteris Testamenti et novi [to Master Cophyn rector of Slindon]; 10 marks each to three doctors or bachelors in divinity to preach God's words in the meetest parts of his diocese for one year; " prisonariis in palacio meo Cicestrensi vi s. viii d.;" a vestment with 20s. to each of the Churches of Amberley, Hoghton, and Aldingborne, to Sir Roger Lewknor a standing cup argenteum et deauratum anglicè, pownced (*sic*); to each of his servants vigilantibus cum me xiii s. iiij d. and to each of the three hospitals for the poor in Chichester, S Mary's, S George's, and S. James' iij s. iiij d. In the lengthy codicil to his will he mentions his sister Agnes, to whom he bequeathed a silver gilt salt, a pownced silver " Catherem," a silver gilt spoon, a pair of sheets, and his best coactile, anglicè, a kirtle. He gives 60£ to the dean and chapter for his obit, two censers, and 20s operibus ecclesie; to the Mayor burgesses and citizens 100s.

ut veniant cum corpore meo usque ad ecclesiam meam Cicestr' et orent pro anima mea; and 5 marks to his chaplain to go on a pilgrimage to the image of our Lady of Southwike and Walsingham and S. Thomas of Canterbury. [*Wills, Blamire.* fo. xxi.]

It may be as well to add that the lepers' hospital of S. George founded by K. Henry I. stood outside the east gate. [*Gent. Mag.* 1804, pp. 202, 209.] dean Garland bequeathed iij d leprosis de la Portefeld.

(35.) *RICHARD FITZJAMES.*

Richardus Fitzjamys Sacr. Paginæ Prof. postea London. episcopus. (*Inscription round the Bishops.*) Sacre Pagine professor postea London. Episcopus vir doctissimus et virtuosissimus [last entry of the same handwriting in Cathalogus Lib. Y.] Translatus a Julio papa iii Kal. Dec. 1503. [*Registr. Warham.*] Temporalia restituta Ricardo nuper Roffensi 29 Jan. (*Pat. Orig.* 29 *Hen.* VII.) He was consecrated to Rochester, at Lambeth, May 21, 1496, by the Primate and Bishops of Llandaff and Bangor; temporalia restituta Ricardo ep. Roff. Jan. 20. 1504. (*Rymer* v. pt. iv. p. 207.) Provisus per bullam papæ ad London. temporalia restituta Aug. 1. 1506. [*Rymer* V. pt. iv. p. 233.] 29 June [*Orig.* 19. Hen. VII. p. 35]. He was the younger son of John Fitzjames, of Redlynch, and born in Somerset, and became fellow of Merton 1465; Principal of S. Alban Hall, Oxford; Proctor 1473; Vice Chancellor 1481; Preb. of Taunton in Wells March 4 1474; Chaplain to Edward IV; Warden of Merton March 12 1483; Treasurer of St. Paul's Sept 18 1483; Preb. of Portpoole Sept 24 1485; Master of St. Leonard's Hospital; V Minehead 1484; R. Aller; lord Almoner to Henry 7 June 1495. He preached the funeral sermon of Elizabeth of York Feb 11. 1503. He was co-founder of Bruton School with his brother the judge, and a benefactor to Merton College and S. Mary's University Church. Oxford. He built Fulham palace: died Jan. 1522 and was buried in S. Paul's. Arms. Azure, a dolphin, embowed, argent. The principal hotel in Chichester probably adopted them.

(36.) *ROBERT IV. SHERBORNE.*

Translatus a sede Menevensi ad episcopatum Cic. a°. Regni regis Hen. VII. xxiiij°. A.D. MCCCCCviij° (*Registrum*). Operibus credite. Hic Robertus quartus translatus a sede Menevensi sedit in episcopatu Cic. annos xxviii, et vir, ut erat multi consilii ac providus, sic in altis arduisque regni negotiis sub prudentissimo potentissimoque principi Henrico septimo pro reipublicæ commodis ad exteras regiones legatione sepius est functus, et imprimis sincereque adamavit gloriam et honorem Dei, qui suo tempore nedum suam ecclesiam cathedralem Cicestrensem multo decore magnifice adornavit, verum ministrorum numerum in eadem qui Deo perheniter psallant egregie auxit, nil item adeo suum ac peculiare habebat quod non ultro ac lubens cujusque sublevandæ necessitati erogaret. Homo omnibus plane comis et affabilis qui vi°. et xc°. ætatis suæ anno ab hac luce migravit vii° kal. Sept. anno Verbi Incarnati MCCCCCXXXVI°. (*Inscription on the Bishops.*)

He was born in the parish of Roulston near Burton upon Trent [or at Sherborne, (*Wood*)]. He was bred at Winchester school, elected to New College [1474] where he was fellow 14 years. [M.A.] [Registrar of the University] Archbishop Morton advanced him to be his Vicar General. Henry VII made him his secretary, and sent him thrice ambassador to Rome, once to the King of Scots and also to ye emperor Charles ye 5th [Governor of Richmond and Rochester Castles]. He was prebendary and treasurer [Dec. 14, 1486] and Chancellor of Hereford, prebendary of [Whitchurch and Milverton in] Wells, Lincoln, [1 May, 1488] Exon., Paul's, Chichester, Sarum, and Litchfield [Keeper of the Spiritualities of Lichfield 1491] archdeacon of Taunton [Dec. 1496] and twice archdeacon in Lincoln diocese of Huntingdon and Bucks [Feb. 13, 1495] and dean of S. Paul's [1499] Master of S. Cross by Winchester [Master of Trinity College Kingsthorpe April 18. 1492] Parson of Chytrey Berks [S. Margaret Roding Jan 23. 1503] and Alresford Hants. In 1505 [on Whitsunday] he was made

Bp of St. David's under the title of Conciliarius regius, in requital of the many services and embassies he had performed. The 1st time he was ambassador to Rome he built there ye English Hospital of S Thomas with a large & stately cloyster to it. He gave 550£ to y fabrick of Paul's. He began his first work in purefying the house of God here. [Nos multum laboravimus et in persona et in ministris ut ecclesia Cic. a veteri squalore et a damnatissimis consuetudinibus, quibus egregii viri etiam nostræ ætatis deterrebantur ad ejus residentiam accedere, ad aliquem saltem ornatum reduceretur.] He founded a college of 4 prebendaries and increased the number of lay vicars. He did some works at St. Cross by Winchester where he was master. He laid out in reparing the cathedral & the palaces of Winchester Amberley and Aldingborne and in bringing into good order ye other estates of the see £3851 3. 0. He gave and procured for his see ye patronage of ye churches of Selsey, Slynfold, Cowfold, Bury, Heighton, Lullington, Fittleworth, Marden, Earnly, East Wittering, and Henfield. That near a 1000 loaves each weighing two pounds and a half yearly are given to ye poor in ye church was his charity. In 1536 he resigned his see and had a pension of 400£ for life. Leland left this character of him. Vir talis erat ut bonis artibus elimatam eloquentiam terse adjunxerit et in rebus quas preclare gesserit nescio quod Italicum expresserit. Merito justam nominis sui gloriam consecutus est. [*Bowchier in Hayley MS.* 351.] The Wardens of Winchester and New College, Oxford, inform me that Sherborne came, according to the Winton Register, as "Shyrborn of She(r)born, near Basingstoke, in 1465; the New College Register gives only the county, Hampshire. There are several parishes of Sherborne near Basingstoke. He was elected to a Scholarship at New College, April 3. 1472 and to a fellowship in 1474. The Wardens point out that he must have been born in 1453 or 1454, and dying in 1536 must have been about 83 or 84 years of age, despite the countenance which Sir Harris Nicholas [English Peerage, vol. 2, p. 827] has given to a palpable error. Consecrated to St. David's

May 11. 1505 [Orig. 20 Hen. VII. p. 26.] translatus a Papa Julio 14 kal. Oct. 1508. Temporalia restituta Roberto nuper Menevensi. [*Rot. Pat.* 3 *Dec.* 24 *Hen.* VII. (*Orig.* 24 Hen. VII. pp. 3. 13. Dec. 13. *Rymer* V. p. iii. p. 264)] professionem fecit die 7 Nov. 1508. [*Reg. Warham.*] Temporalia vacant per liberam resignationem Roberti Sherborne restituta Ricardo 4 Julii 28 Hen. VII [*Rot. Pat.*] 22 Junii Bulla allata concernens stabilimentum pensionis Roberti Sherborne in domo Procerum. 1500. Sir Amys Paulet & dean Sherborn were Commissaries & deputies in the west to take proceedings against the followers of "quoddam idolum seu simulacrum (a zaney or shadow), nomine Pe. Warbeck" Aug. 6. [Rymer Fœd. v. pt. iv. p. 157.]

The following extracts are made from his own Autobiography. He was born at Rolleston, for he distinctly mentions ecclesia parochialis de Rolston com. Staffordie, in qua nati ac per Baptismi gratiam renati fuimus. [*Lib.* Q. *Epi. Cic.* fo. xxii°] :—

Magister Johannes Parke, olim socius Collegii B. M. Winton, obiit xxvi°. die mensis Martii A.D. MCCCCLXXII° per cujus mortem Robertus Sherborne, tunc puer dicti collegii translatus fuit ad germanum ei collegium Oxon', anno etatis sue xx°. Item a dicto anno Domini M.CCCCLXXII°, usque ad presentem annum Domini, MCCCCCXXIX., et sic dom. Robertus Sherborne, modernus episcopus Cicestren. anno Domini MV°. XXIX°, habet annos LVII°.

In xxj° annis primo transcursis pro ecclesia, palatio, Aldyngborna, Amberleya, ac aliis maneriis et possessionibus episcopatus edificandis et reparandis, M^li^ M^li^ M^li^ VII^c^ XVIJ^te^ IIIJ*s*. [£3717. 4s. 0d.] ob ea diligentiâ exbursavimus.....

Robertus Sherborne IV ejus nominis sedit in episcopatu Cicestrensi, a° serenissimi regis Henrici VII. XXIIIJ°, et ultimo anno; vero Julii secundi V°; et anno gratie MV^c^ IX°. Hic in Collegio B.M. Winton, quod ven. pater Willelmus de Wykeham fundaverat, puer incorporatus ac grammatice doctus, ad germanum ei Oxonie collegium

evasit; in quo XIV annos explevit; fuitque VI annos universitatis illius secretarius scriba; deinde ad rev. patrem dom. Johannem Morton Cantuar' archiepiscopum vocatus, ejusque Secretarius effectus, ad Cantuar' prerogativam ac totius provincie generalem vicariatum vij annos prepositus. Tandem ad seren. regem Henricum VII. vocatus, ejusque secretarius designatus, ter ad urbem Romanam, ubi primâ vice capellam hospitalis S. Thome Anglorum a fundamentis erexit, cum arcubus testitudinariis et ambulatorio introrsus ei correspondente, et cantor statione [*sic*]...semelque Oratoris in Scocia officio functus est, sub dicto vero rege bis Richmundie ac semel turris Portume [Portland] cum propugnaculo ei herente edificiis prepositus fuit; ac per totam dicti famosissimi regis vitam in ejus obsequiis laboriosissime occupatus; fueruntque ei possessiones sequentes ante episcopatus. In primis erat thesaurarius Herforden' ac prebendarius in dictâ ecclesiâ et postea ejus ecclesie cancellarius; deinde in ecclesiis Exon' et Sarum prebendarius, et in ecclesiâ Wellen'. primo prebendarius, ac deinde archidiaconus Taunton in eadem; Item in ecclesia Lichf'. prebendarius, item in ecclesia Lincoln. ter prebendarius et successive bis archidiaconus, viz. Huntyngdon et Buckingham. In ecclesia Divi Pauli London. ter successive prebendarius, et tandem decanus, ubi in uno anno quingentas et quinquaginta libras expendit; fuitque custos domus S. Crucis prope Winton, ubi totum hospitale sumptuose edificavit et refecit et egregie illuminavit. Fuitque prebendarius de Lekeford de patronatu sanctimonalium Winton'; ac successive ecclesiarum de Chelray et Alresford rector; fuitque in ecclesiâ Cicestren' bis prebendarius, ac ejusdem ecclesie, per translationem de sede Menevens., sedente Julio pont. max., episcopus effectus, anno seren. principis Henrici VII. xxiiij° et ultimo.

Lib. Q. *Epi. Cic. ff.* i-iij.

At New College he was a benefactor combining study with devotion. [1499-1505].

Bp Sherborne, then dean of S. Paul's, founded a Matin Mass, congruenti et accommodata hora ad gloriam Dei

et profectum scolasticorum.....endowed with j messuagium in Harowe super montem, quod valet viij marcas annuatim ultra reprisas.

The mass was to be said, singulis diebus quibus lectiones ministrantur scolaribus in Aula, by a fellow, secundum cursum antiquitus usitatum, de septimanâ in septimanam; percipiet per manus bursarii pro septimana sua xii denarios. ff. xxxix b. xl.

Ordinaciones Roberti IV. *ep. Cic.*
Concessio Collegio BMW. in Oxon.
pro missa matutina.

He also built the cloisters and other edifices at Christ Church, Oxford.

Nos Thomas Warre, permissione divinâ prior domus S. Trinitatis et S. Frideswide Virginis in Oxon. et ejusdem loci conventus considerantes affectionem et devocionem, quas mag. Robertus Shirborn, decanus ecclesie cath. S. Pauli London', ad reparacionem et ornamentum, ac cultum divinum augmentandum in ecclesia nostra predicta et domo nostra, jamdiu (quod dolenter referimus) tàm per antiquam dilapidacionem, quàm per alia infortunia diversa multipliciter depauperata et deformata, ruinis exposita, ac usque ad tempora memorati Roberti nimiâ paupertate gravata, hactenus habuit et habet in presenti et de facto ostendit; et preter magnas expensas, quas fecit tam in novo edificio claustri quod a fundamentis erexit, et anno sequenti nova ecclesiæ pavimenta addidit, et mansum juxta domitorium sumptuosum ad utilitatem et decorem domûs nostre construxit, sumtubus suis maximis.....etiam in hac nostra presentium concessione xl libras sterlingorum Anglie numeratorum ad loci nostri utilitatem condonavit...ordinavimus quod in ecclesiâ nostrâ unus canonicus, aut alius idoneus sacerdos, omni die celebrabit ad altare S. Frideswide Virginis prenominati Roberti advocatricis hora sexta.....notice of alms to be given per campane latorem qui vulgariter bellman nuncupatur. die Martii iv. MCCCCLXXXXIX°.

fo. xli°
Ordinaciones ac fundaciones
dom. Roberti IV. *Cic. epi.*

His sad and affecting allusion to his labours at Chichester and the state of the Cathedral, so eminently characteristic of his ardent zeal for God's House, I have already referred to.

His effigy remains in the South Presbytery aisle. His mottoes were, Ne entres in judicium; Credite operibus; and, Domine dilexi decorem domus tuæ. There was no place with which he was connected, to which this inscription would have been unbeseeming: Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit. His will, made in the last year of his life, contains the following bequests:—

"Aug. 2, 1536. I Robert Shurborne late bisshop of Chichester—My wyll and mynde is that my body be buried[1] in the Cathedrall churche of Chichester in a pour remembraunce that I have made in the south side of the same churche;" he commends his servants "that in my latter daies have payned themselvys aboute me in my great sikenes" to the kindness of his executors, and to lord Cromwell "to be my good lord, to my executors for performyng my last will 10£ and a cupp of silver gilte with a cover upon xx ounces quarter; 10£ to building the Newe Tower of Aldingbourne, and, all injuries and wrongs contented, the residue to deeds of charitie." His executors were Sir Thomas West "Lord la Ware" and John archdeacon of Chichester. It was proved Nov. 24 (*Hogen* xli.)

He died Aug. 21, 1536. I have given in my "Early Statues of Chichester Cathedral" many evidences of his warmth of heart[2] and reverence. His Arms were, quarterly: 1. Argent. a pelican in her piety, vert. 2 & 3. A lion rampant, vert. 4. Arg. an eagle displayed, vert.

[1] Under the altar in the south wing, according to his Statutes. He provided for it ij towelles to wipe the prestis handes with; x d for a canvass to cover my lorde's altar; x d for makynge of a rayle for the saide alter. viii d. for a vestiment of white fustian with his apparell; ad quotidianum pro altari nostro xx s. for a large quysshen of purpull velvett. xl s. pro j. parva campana cum cathena (pond. vii. unc.) xxij s. ij d. These ornaments cannot compare with the superb jewels and morses "ad serviendum sacerdoti celebranti in magnis festis altam missam in summo altari." [Reg. Chichele. 275.]

[2] The dean of Chichester, his contemporary, was of a like spirit, and my brother Wykehamists will welcome the history of the wainscot in College

CONDITION OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH IN HIS EPISCOPATE.

OBITS AND ANNIVERSARIES, WITH THE DISTRIBUTIONS.

xxxv. Henrici VIII. 1 Term. *S. Michaelis Archangeli.*
pro obitu Galfridi archidiaconi iij. s. xj. d.

[*Oct.* 18] ,, dom. Johanis Arundell episcopi ix s. ij d.[3]
,, Joh. Nevyll et Rich. Gennayn vij s. viij d.
[*Oct.* 19] ,, Johis Regis Anglie iij s. vj d
,, Mag. Joh. Champyon xx s [*al.* Campyon]
,, Petri Lindsey iij s. vj d
,, Henrici de Garlandia iiij s. vj d
,, Galfredi Bischoppe, Adami Wandrasye et Jacobi Fitz Nicholai vj s. ij d
,, Walteri decani v s. vj d
[*Oct.* 31] ,, Nicholai Mortymer[4] xiij s. xi d
,, Nicholai Crowlad iij s. vj d
,, Roberti Publowe vij s. iij d
,, Mag. Caynesham et Jerveye vij s. ixd
,, Wyberti et Rufi iiij s. xid
,, Dom. Johanis Arundell militis iiij s. iij d
[*Probably the Knight whose effigy is in the northern chapels, and a relation of bishop Arundell*].
,, Simonis Aynolde et Emerici civis v s. v d. *Summa* £v. xs. vij d.

Hall. Wm. Fleshmonger revocans mala et incommoda, quæ ipse adhuc puer cum cæteris contemporaneis graviter perpessus est in aula communi dicti Collegii BM. Winton lacrymantibus per hiemem mane et in cameris per consimilem parietum occasionem, latera ipsius aulæ asseribus decoravit et areas VII. camerarum cum densis asseribus, quam ornate dispositis, perfecit; et lecticas ipsarum camerarum omnes novas fieri fecit cum commoda asserum oppositione ad capita lecticarum [MS. Harl. 6977, fo. 19].

[3] He was buried next the altar of S. Mary, by the choir door, which had a chantry maintained by gardens and land in West Street and S. Bartholomew's parish. Carta W. Martell militis de redditu 2s de terris Thome de Queren in parochia de Hunston ad Lampadem inveniendum coram imagine B Marie ad La Stocke in eccl. Cic. [*Leiger*, 127.] In a will it is called atte Stok: this lamp was distinct from the light in the Lady Chapel. Carta Radulph Savari filii de terra Anna Hida, terra apud Lemester pro lumine coram altare Eccles. Cic'. 1156. [*Leiger*, 125.] Richard earl of Arundel left a yearly endowment of 1d. [*Ib.* 128.] For obits see Lib. E. 197.

[4] Nicholas Mortimer [Swayne, 311] is called "consanguineus" in the confirmation by Edward IV. of the chantry founded for this "faithful servant" by Henry V., in the Lady Chapel. Henry IV. was associated in the chantry, which was served by two royal chaplains. [*Rolls of Parl.* iii., 44, a.]
Pro anniversario Nic. Mortymer £2. 0. 0.
in die obitus ejusdem Nicholai £1. 6. 8.
pro anniversario regum Hen. IV. et V. .. .. £3. 6. 8.
[*Leiger*, 353. Oct. 31, 17. Hen. 7, *White Aet Book*, 148, *Hayley*, 454.] Senescallo Vicariorum Communis Aulæ pro eorum pietanciis factis in die obitus nobilis viri Nicolai Mortymer in communi aula £1. 6. 8. The pittances were allowances over and above omnes aliæ communes expensæ, quæ vulgariter dicuntur Præterea. [*Rede Reg.* fo. xxxiij.]

2 Term. *Nativ. Domini.*

„ Thome decan.[5] et Elie et Agnetis vi s. v d.
„ Johanis de Coruleto [*Canon* 1368] et Ricardi Germayn vj s. v d
„ Johanis Paxton [*Prebendary of Seaford*, 1279], iiij s. v d
[*Jan.* 14] „ dom. Tho. Bekyngton episcopi iij s. xi d
[*Jan.* 29] „ dom. Edwarde Storeye xxx s
„ Will. Arundel comitis v s. [also Oct. 13]
„ dom. Radulphi Randoff [*al.* Randoll, *Ralph Luffa.*] Episcopi Cicestrensis xx s. iiij d [also Dec. 4]
„ Philippi Galys [*Prebendary of Hampstead and Præcentor*, 1399] et Mapowder vij s. ix d
„ Willelmi Nevill iij s. vi d [*treasurer*]
„ Will. de Monte acuto iij s. vj d
[*Feb.* 12] „ dom Gilberti [*de S. Leophardo*] Episcopi xvj s. ix d.
„ Walteri de S. Egidio [*Canon*, 1247] iij s. vj d
„ Johanis Aylemer iiij s. viiid
„ Nicholai de Sagio et Johanis Bardewabye vj s ij d
[*March* 17] „ Sedfridi (*II.*) episcopi vj s. vii. *Samma* £vj. vij s. xj. d.

3 Term. *B. Marie Virginis.*

„ Umfredi Melers iij s. x d.
„ Galfridi decani [1247] et ffelicis Marles vij s. vj d.
„ Johanes Corye et Will. Angell iiij s. v d.
„ Stephani Colum iij s. iii d.
[*April* 26] „ dom. Johanis Rede, *Prebendary of Bracklesham* 1510. xx s. vj d.
[*May* 18] „ Johannis II [*Climping*] vij s. xi d.
„ Willelmi Bracklesham [*Chancellor* 1256, *Dean* 1280] iij s. xi d.
„ Will. Petworthe [*Prebendary of Firle* 1382. *Sutton* 1383] iiij s. vi d.
„ Simonis [*Russell* 1388] Archidiaconi et Roberti Rogatte v s.
[*June* 3] „ Barnetti Episcopi [*of Ely, died* 1373] iiij s. xi d. *Summa* £iij. vs. x d.

4 Term. *S. Joan. Bapt.*

„ Matthei decani et Petri subdecani iij s. vj d.
[*July* 13] „ Hilarii episcopi et Johannis Claxton [Canon, with Nigel de Wavere he announced the death of bishop John to K. Edw. III. (*Rot. Pat. Edw. III. p.* ii, *m.* 22).] iij s. viij d

[5] Dean Thomas of Lichfield. He had a chantry at Holy Rood altar, maintained out of ground rents in South Street, and a pension from Sele Priory in lieu of land at Rottingdean; a second chantry at our Lady's altar maintained by a payment of £3. 6. 8. yearly by Boxgrove Priory, to which 100 marks had been given by the dean; and a third chantry at the altar of SS Edmund and Thomas, which like W. Neville's foundation was maintained out of Methler's lands.

4 Term. *S. Joan Bapt.*

July 13] „ dom. Ware Episcopi et Joh. Langton [*July* 19] Episcopi vj s ij d

„ Hernicii [*Ernisius de Tywa*] præcentoris et Mertini civis v s. ix d.

„ Johannis Bracklesham iiij s. ix d.

„ Roberti Hastynge v s. ix d.

[*Aug.* 31] „ illustrissimi Henrici V^ti. xx s. iij d.

[*Sept.* 15] „ Radulphi [*De Warham*] episcopi vj s. v d.

„ Godefridi, Johannis Neckette et Thome Brekelette vi s ij d. *Summa* £iij. ij s. v d.

There were Chantries at
St. Pantaleon's altar for bishop Ralph I.
Four Virgins' altar for bishop John II.
S. Katharine's altar for bishop Langton.
S. Mary Magdalen's altar for bishop Langton.
Our Lady's altar for bishop Gilbert.
St. Mary at the Choir door for bishop Arundell.

Besides chantries, such as those of dean William at the altar of S. Edmund the king, endowed with lands at Pipering; St. Anne's maintained by S. Mary's Hospital; or that of dean Cloos at S. Clement's altar supported by £3. 6s. 8d. paid yearly out of Shopwick and Milton; [*Hayley*, 188.] there were many other Anniversaries and distributions on Saints days which are mentioned in Liber Y and other Collections, but these were the principal occasions contemplated in the Computus, from which I give a few extracts.

Comp. 1533.

For makyng a new whele for ye iiij^th^ bell in ye quire and tymber for the same whele vj d.

For new hangyng all the bells there v day. vj s. viij d

V days to new hang ye grett bells in the Grete Belfrey vj s. viij d, and to new hang ye bells in the Manelles [the Manells are the central tower containing the small peal] iij days and di. iiij s. viiij d

For mendyng a wyndow yn the Manells and yn Mary Maudlyn Chapell xij d

For sawderyng of ye candlestyk before ye Rode ij d [6]

For mendyng of the rak y^t^ holdyth ye tapers on Candlemas day i d.

26 Hen. viii.

The south cloister next ye comyn [common] Hall garden

To make a new whele for the fore bell yn the Manells ij days xiiij d

[6] William Rowe 1456. was buried ante Magnam Crucem in nave ecclesie, bequeathing ad reparacionem ecclesie super le hell (the roof) ibidem xx s. [*Wills. Stockton*, 5.]

to mend the desxte that the tapers be sett yn on Candlemas day

to mend the parte nexte ye Crosse iij d

to mend the cloyster dore next the elme and the grette belfry dore i day vij d [In 1414 "Pardon-dore" is mentioned.]

To make the wall sure and close betwyne the bred woych and quiristers chamber[7] iij d. iiij^xx^ fote bord for the same xix d.

For a torch agaynst Seynt Kateryns night ij s. xd

For new makyng ye robe of skarlett for ye chyld boysshop xd

For xxv days works in repayryng of the Lyberary wyndows,[8] our lady Chapell wyndows, the wyndows on ye north and sowth syd of the hye awlter as well a hye as ye wyndowes a low, ye iij est wyndows of ye church, ye grett sowth wyndow, ye ij wyndows Seynt Gorg's Chapell and ye iiij wyndow on ye north syd of the body of ye church etc x. s vj d

To stud and dawbe ye est end of ye yle next ye gret organs. vd.

For new dors in ye waults xij d

For washynge and aparelyng the albes agayne in our lady chapel for a hole yere viij d

To c of iij peny nayle wych was nayle up hys warks that was doun before over ye Sextons chamber iij d

To help up with organs case iij days vij d

For ye new organs xxvi £1. xvj.s xj d

To help to convey ye tabulls of ye aulter and all the other stufe vj d

To make ye partycyon betwyn ye paynter and ye new aulter y^t^ then was made viii d

For removyng of ye holy water stoke di. day. . . . . .

[7] Choristers in 1232 were lodged in the canons' houses and formed part of their household. At the close of the 14th century the vicars removed into S. Richard's College, having a close with a hall parlour and separate houses; ceasing to be vicarii familiares, but even in 1441 they were entertained on occasion at their masters' tables. Their pay was 3d. from the common fund every Saturday, and in stall wages a mark, as priest; as deacon, half a mark; as sub-deacon 40d. and a wine allowance of 12d. They acted often as chantry priests. [Cuilibet vicario qui capellanus est. *Will. of Blythe. Reg. Wittlesey*, fo. 129. b.] four were minor canons celebrating at the high altar, in the absence of a "more eminent member [cuilibet de iiij^or^ parvis canonicis Cic.' j. nobile: cuilibet alteri vicario xl. d.] [*Freton's Will.* 1381. *Reg. Courtenay*, 203] Vicariis superioris gradus. viij d. vicario sacerdoti vid. aliis iv d. [*Anniv. Edv. Storey.*] It must be remembered that the bishop concessit decano præcentori cancellario et thesaurario quod possunt habere oratoria congrua et honesta in domibus suarum dignitatum et ibidem submissa voce celebrare [1368. *Swayne* 270.] In 1481 there were xx vicarys of the quear [*Gent. Mag.*, 1834, p. 590.] Their conduct in 1402 was reprehended by Bishop Rede. "In vigiliis Pasche, Pentecostes, et aliis temporibus fiunt insolentiæ in choro quarum pretextu divinum officium sepius distrahitur." [*Reg.* fo. xxxi.] The choristers' pay was 12s. 1d., quarterly [£2. 8. 4]; for shoes 5s defrayed by the mayor on Fleshmonger's benefaction [£2. 13s. 4d.] and 3s. given by bishop Sherborne [£2. 16. 4.] Bishop Storey [Inj. r. viii] ordered quod vicarii chorales inferiores amiciis sive pelliceis convenientibus et uniformibus in choro et divino officio utantur. In 1506 Symon de Moleyns left cuilibet mag. residentiarorum superpelliceum de lawne [*Wills. Adeane.* 17.]

[8] Dean Fritton, in 1381, bequeathed ijas partes residui bonorum ad opus fabrice et maxime in adjutorium Librarie per episcopum faciendum [*Reg. Courtenay*, 203.]

35 Hen. viii.

Pro antiphona Nunc Christi ij s. viij d
Pro organis in choro vj. s. viij d.
Pro organis in Capella Beati Marie iij s. iiij d
At whatte tyme the subdeane carryed Blewette owete of the qwere unto the election in Eton College.
Expense circa x viros pedites militares missos in mense Junio ad inserviendum domino regi in expeditione sua adversus Gallos. xvij. xd
For grene ribband sylke for the broderer to amend the crymson cooppe iiijd
vj Octob. pro xij parvis libellis processionalibus prec. iijd. pro choro iijs.
Pro pulsatione organorum in choro vj s. viii d
pro organis in Capella Beate Marie iij s. iiij d

4 Edw. VI.

To Master Lambard paynter ffor his fee dew for j half yere xxiij s. iiij d.

A fragment of his graceful foliage and arabesques remains on the vaulting in one of the western bays of the Lady Chapel.

THE CHIEF FEASTS IN THE EPISCOPATE OF SHERBORNE.

Circ. 35 Hen. VIII. Festum S Jacobi (July 25) vulgo vocatur the King's Feast quia ex fundatione et confirmatione regum Hen. V. et Edw. IV; (*Leiger*, 655) anciently paid out of Wilmington.

Prima festa secundum antiquam consuetudinem hujus ecclesiæ fuerunt xxviii. viz. festum

S. Michaelis Archangeli (*Sept.* 29).	Dedicationis ecclesiæ (*Oct.* 3).	Omnium Sanctorum (*Nov.* 1).
Nativ. Domini (*Dec.* 25).	S. Stephani (*Dec.* 26).	S. Johannis (*Dec.* 27).
SS. Innocentium (*Dec.* 28).	Thome Beckett (*Dec.* 29).	Circumcisionis Domini (*Jan.* 1).
Epiphaniæ (*Jan.* 6).	Purificationis (*Feb.* 2).	Annunciationis B.M.V. (*Mar.* 25).
S Richardi 4to Aprilis (*Obit*).	Paschæ cum ij ffestis sequentibus	Inventionis S. Crucis (*May* 3).
Ascensionis Domini	S. Richardi 16to Junii (*translation*).	Pentecostes cum ij diebus sequentibus
S Trinitatis	Corporis Christi (*Thursday after Trinity Sunday*).	Nativ. S. Joh. Bapt. (*June* 24).
S Petri (*June* 29).	Reliquiarum [in festo S.Dionysii] (*Oct.* 9).	Assumptionis B. V. M. (*Aug.* 15).

Nat. B. V. M. (*Sep.* 8).

Nunc dierum sunt xx

[*Hayley MS.* 454.]

The others, according to the computus 38 Hen. viii. and an Act Book, were S. Pantaleon, *July* 28; S. Wolstan, *Jan.* 19; and S. Edmund, *Nov.* 16.

It may be interesting to add a description of the order and misericords of the Stalls about this period, as Sherborne certainly made some additions to the reredos of the altar, and added four Stalls. One of these, Bursalis, represents the old Wilmington Prebend, the original history of which is curious. Robert, abbot of Grestein, gave Ferles Church to the dean and chapter in the time of Seffrid II., with the churches of Welmenton, East Dene, and Willendon to constitute a prebend tenable by himself, but without a voice in the election of a bishop or dean; his vicar received 25s. "loco unius marcæ quam recipere deberet sicut cæteri presbyteri." [*Swayne* 193.]

Decani.	Cantoris.
1. Dean (new)	1. Præcentor (new).
2. Archdeacon of Chichester. An eagle (2) animals' faces reversed.	2. Archdeacon of Lewes, a man killing a baboon which is noosed.
3. Selsey, a double-headed monster with large hoods, one bearded, the other has a hand.	3. .... Two seated monks looking back.
4. Fittleworth, foliage (2) faces, one hooded.	4. Bursalis, foliage (2) faces.
5. Wisborough, a harper and piper in chairs (2) faces of a man and woman.	5. Firles, foliage.
6. Hurst, a mermaid with a mirror (2) faces reversed.	6. Sutton, two monsters preying on an otter, a huge bat over them.
7. Ertham, a double human-headed monster, one long bearded, ludicrously riding on an ass.	7. Bracklesham, two winged and feathered monsters.
8. Gates, Sampson and the lion (2) a woman with a gorge; a woman with ringlets and kerchief.	8. Ipthorne, foliage (2) a lizard and newt.
9. Middleton, a long-eared double-headed four-legged monster, with hoofs behind and claws before, and a curly beard.	9. Hova Villa, a hooded centaur in a mantle, the hinder parts are those of a bull.
10. Wittering, a monster with ox hoofs preying on an otter with a fish's tail (2) faces.	10. Thorney, a hairy tailless beast.
11. Waltham, a hooded centaur with a head for a tail, playing the timbrel.	11. Seford, 2 feathered monsters gnawing a face (2) a grotesque beast with a lion's face for a tail.
12. Heathfield, two hoofed monsters, fighting over a head; two jesters bite their tails.	12. Hyleigh, a winged two-legged bat (2) foliage.

13. Woodhorne, foliage with lion's masks.
14. Sidlesham, foliage and oak leaves.

15. Ferring, two human headed serpents writhing; (2) heads with long curled hair.
16. Hova Ecclesia, two ram-headed monsters on either side of a winged creature.
17. Exceit, a flying dragon (2) grotesque masks.
18. Colworth, a double-bodied lion (2) foliage.
19. [Subdean,] a posture master (2) grotesque masks of beasts.
20. Chancellor, a fox playing a harp and treading on a goose (2) a seated monkey listening.

13. Marden, a lion's mask (2) two monster's heads with open jaws.
14. Somerley, a fiddler kissing a woman bending her head back, (2) grotesque faces.
15. Hampstead, three fish-tailed monsters with wing-like fins.

16. Wyndham, a double human-headed creature hooded, bitten by a dragon.
17. Bargham, foliage (2) two faces.
18. Bury, a centaur playing with his dog-faced tail (2) mitred heads.
19. . . . . foliage.

20. Treasurer, a monkey playing with a fool (2) hooded faces reversed; foliage.

In the time of Elizabeth 1586 two residentiaries on either side sat next to the dean and præcentor. In dean Fleshmonger's certificate in the reign of Henry VIII. the order on the Decani side was Colworth, Wisborough, Bishophurst, Eartham, Henfield, Ipthorne, Middleton, Wightering, Waltham, Heathfield, Woodhorne, Sydlesham, Ferring, Hova Ecclesia, Exceit and Fittleworth; and on the Cantoris side Bursalis, Selsey, Firle, Sutton, Bracklesham, Gates, Hova Villa, Thorney, Seaford, Hyleigh, Marden, Somerley, Hampstead, Wyndham, Bargham, and Bury. The subdean afterwards occupied the Henfield stall, he wore no surplice and was not installed: a seat rendered vacant by the merging of the Wilmington stalls, or the tenure of Henfield by the bishop, may have been a courteous concession to the vicar of the parish and close. Heathfield was a prebend in 1180 [*Swayne* MS. 251,] and the lands to found Fittleworth were the gift of Richard de la Lee to bishop Simon. [*Ibid.*]

I must add a word about a recluse or anchorite in the cathedral. The chamber of one with its grated window has within memory been destroyed at Norwich [*Building News*, xxxv. 21.] In 1415 bishop Robert Rede (as I showed in the last volume), left a bequest to seven priests who were to celebrate a requiem mass, one was "dom. Willelmus reclusus in ecclesiâ Cicestrensi." He was William Bolle, chaplain of the cathedral, and rector of Aldryngton, who in 1402 received leave to become a recluse "cum manso habitationis in cæmeterio ex parte boreali ecclesiæ Cathedrali

in placea seu spatio areæ Cæmeterii xxvi. pedes in latitudine et xxix. pedes in longitudine continente, juxta quendam locum angularem vacuum pro habitatione faciendâ, in quâ anachorite vitam Deo perfecte militaturus perpetuo recludi desiderat, unà cum ingressu et egressu in Capellam B. M. V. eidem loco contiguam."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF APPROXIMATE ARCHITECTURAL DATES WILL ILLUSTRATE THE ACTS OF THE BISHOPS:—

Norman.	Nave, aisles, transept, choir, 1090-1120.	*Ralph I.*
	Great fire, May 5, 1114.	
	Lady chapel, west portion; vaulting of nave aisles, 1170-80.	
	Consecration of the Cathedral, Oct. 3, 1184.	
	Second fire, Oct. 20, 1187.	
	Presbytery made square-ended: nave vaulted.	
	Second consecration, Sept. 12, 1199.	*Seffrid II.*
Early English.	Clerestory arcaded, 1200-1250.	
	Southern chapels.	
	Sacristy or Treasury, North Porch, S. Richard's Porch.	*Stephen de Berghsted.*
	Parvise, 1200-1215.	*Simon of Wells.*
	Purbeck marble imported, 1207.	*Richard Poore.*
	Eastern chapels of the transept, 1200-1225.	*Ranulph de Warham.*
	Central tower, 1225-50.	*Ralph II.* (*Neville*)
	Northern chapels 1250-70, Galilee Porch.	*S. Richard.*
Decorated.	Lady chapel elongated, 1288-1304.	*Gilbert de S^o^ Leophardo.*
	Inner door of Galilee.	
	Chapter House over the Treasury, 1305-1337.	*John de Langton.*
	Stalls in the choir. South window.	
	Great repairs, 1390-1402.[9]	*Robert Rede.*
Perpendicular.	Great belfry in progress, 1428.	*John Rickingale.*
	North window.	
	Central spire.	
	Roodloft, 1449-1470.	*John Arundell.*

Robert Shelton, treasurer, bequeathed in 1436 ad fabricam novi campanilis ecc. Cic. xx Marcas [*Wills. Luffenam.* 23.] W. Eston, canon,

[9] On Friday after Trinity Sunday, 1401. the dean and chapter ordered quod de singulis prebendis ecclesie quinta pars fructuum prebendarum, prout ad decimam taxantur, per quinquennium proxime futurum levetur et colligatur in fabricam ecclesie et alias necessitates. [*Swayne* 319.]

left money in 1455 iiij^{or} pulsatoribus solenniter pulsantibus in le Maynell et le Belfrey. [*Wills. Stokton.* 4.]

1295846

STATE OF THE BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER IN THE TIME OF HENRY VIII.

The following letter occurs in King Henry VIII.'s Scheme for new bishoprics. It was written by Bishop Richard Sampson, LL.D., of Paris and Sens, who was afterwards translated to Lichfield, on February 9th, 1542. He was Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; dean of the Chapel Royal, Windsor, May 20th, 1526; Lichfield, June 20th, 1532, and St. Paul's, July 27th, 1536; Archdeacon of Suffolk, January 11th, 1528; Cornwall, February 3rd, 1516; Prebendary of Lincoln, March 28th, 1527; Lichfield, March 7th, 1533; St. Paul's and York, April 23rd, 1519, and Treasurer of Salisbury, March 16th, 1535. He was succeeded in the latter office on October 30th, 1540 (Hist. of Sarum, 293), and at St. Paul's in the same year, as he fell under the King's displeasure. Westminster was created a see December 17th, 1540; which enables us to fix the date of the letter before October. He was consecrated to Chichester in 1536.

"A short remembrance by the bysshop off Chechester to Mr. Chaunceller off the Kings Augmentacions to be signified to his majestie:—

Firste that wher it hath pleased the Kings highnesse to make unto the seyd buysshop by the mowth of the seyd chaunceller to leve his buysshoprick off Chechester, and take the new-to-be erected buysshopprick off Westmenster, the seyd buyshop seeth and knowlegith hymselff to be the Kings most humble trew and loving subiecte and morovre his Gracs olde servant, and therffer what so evyr that he hath, by lyke as he hath receyvyd it by God and the goodnesse of his maiestie, so it schalbe at his maiesties dispositien and pleasor at al tyms. The Revenews. It may pleas the seyd Mr. Chaunceller to advertise his maiestie that the buysshoprick off Chechester is yerely to the payng off the tenthes oon thewsand marcs, ovyr and above casuelties, that is to seye, wodesales, wards, and wrekes off the sees. Wodesales well used may be there xl. or lli.,[10] yerely it hath beyn bettre to me. I have had oon ward ffor the which I have offered to me oon C marcs. It hath chaunced a wreke there off the valer of vj or viii c. marks to the buysshop by the Kings gracios graunte The Visitation also of the diocceses every therd yere is abowt xxiij li[11] tewards her charges. Ther is also a lettle parke off ij myles abowt sufficient ffor my geldings, mares, and coltes, with feding for beves and

[10] £50. [11] £80.

motens[12] sufficiently ffor my por howsse, and morovyr sufficient fewell ffor the same. The Promotions. The seyd buysshop geveth the deanrie off the cathedral Chirch. Item the chaunter of the same, Item the chauncelership, Item the tresorerschip, Item ij archedeaconries, Item xxx prebendes, Item xxviii benefices with an hospetall.[13]

A buysshop off a cathedrall chirch neyther having dignites prebendes nor benefices in his disposition, wher os by the Kings acte he may have vj chaplains ffer his necessarie ministratien, withowt fayl schall neyther have lerned man with hym nor comissarie official or any other persen meate to serve his most humble desyrs.

First and principally that it may pleas the Kings maiestie to accepte his humble submission most gladly to accomplis his gratios pleasor, ffor the goodnesse off his grace is not unknown to hym, and as it in his maiesties hande and power daly and hourly, so it is his accustumed goodnesse to advaunce his por servauntes, he most humbly besecheth his maiestie to considre his first fruetes, and moreovyr that lyke as now he hath the deanrie of Poules[14] and the tresorerschip of Salisbury, with the buysshoprick off Chechester, that so he may have his gratios licence without fynes or fees, clerely to entre both in to the new buysshoprick and also the seyd othe dignities, most humbly also he besecheth the Kings highnesses that he may hav som little howse in the contree to resorte unto ffor his helthe, and som wode to be alowed unto hym ffor his convenient fewell. Fynally, that it may pleas his highnesse to graunte to me the rente of this halffe yere off the newe buysshoprick, and he that schall succede me to receyve the lyke rents of Chechester ffor the more quietnesse off bothe, or els I schuld be at a great hynderance ffor causes redy to be schewed. The Kings most humble subiecte servante and bedesman Rich. Cicestr."

The next entry occurs in a MS. in the British Museum, and gives the levy of armour on members of the Cathedral in the time of Q. Elizabeth.

Light Horse.

Hova Villa. Mr. Doctor Cox, prebendary and residentiary. A light horse for his man Richard Snowe.

Bracklesham. Mr. Richard Kitson, prebendary and residentiary. A light horse furnished his man Thomas Markes.

Chauncellor. Mr. Doctor Blaxton, prebendary and residentiary. A light horse furnished his man John Hills.

Petronells.

Chaunter and Bursall. Mr. Doctor Ball, residentiary. A petronel for his man Richard Breade.

Musketts.

Gates. Mr. Thomas Bluett, prebendary. A muskett for his man Lewes Loyd.

Callivers.

Marden. Mr. Edward Bragg, prebendary there. A calliver furnished his man Jo. Newington.

[12] Oxen and sheep.

[13] St. Mary's, Chichester.

[14] St. Paul's.

[Then follows a list of prebendaries, &c., not resident at Chichester, and therefore not liable there.]

Vicars choralls of the same Cathedral church and there resident.
Musketts. Mr. Thomas Lenn. A muskett for his man John Garlick.
Callivers. Mr. John Lilliatt. A calliver for his man Robert Rawling.
Corsletts. Mr. Godfrey Blaxton. A corslett furnished his man William Fullick.

In Browne Willis' annotated copy of Le Neve's Fasti I find a quotation from Archdeacon Bowchier's letter dated March 10, 1721, which is of great interest.

"3 tombstones before the High Altar all mitred, but the brasses all gone. 2 other gravestones near the former, of Bps. seemingly but covered with seats. In the nave of the church near the quoir entrance 9 gravestones of canons seemingly. In the middle of the nave a large tombstone of a Bp. but covered somewhat with seats. In the nave is also 6 other gravestones of canons and two with only crosses on them. In the South Ile 3 gravestones of canons seemingly and a 4th with a cross only and on the left hand is a monument agst. the wall of a priest in a praying position. In S. Marys Chappell are two or three gravestones of Bps.

I have no doubt that the five slabs before the high-altar were those of Ware, De Lenne, Sydenham, William, and, at his feet, Robert Rede. Praty's memorial would then be that in the centre of the nave. Buckler's drawings of these gravestones are preserved in the Library.

Stratford was buried in the south wall of the south wing, where tradition, in 1658, placed a Bishop's grave. Kennett says that De Lenne was buried, as he willed, at Chichester: and De Moleyns also.

There is an apparent interruption or gap in the series of Selsey bishops in our last volume, 28. S. A. C., page 13, between Hecca and Stigand, viz., the omission of the name of Ægelric, Æthelric, Ailric, or Elric; but this exclusion has deliberately been made for sufficient reasons on the authority of the genuine lists of the See made by Bishops Rede and Sherborne, upon which my own is founded, and also of those of William of Malmesbury [*de Gest. Pont. lib.* ii. §96] and the Appendix to Florence of Worcester's Chronicle [*Munim. Hist. Brit.* 619].

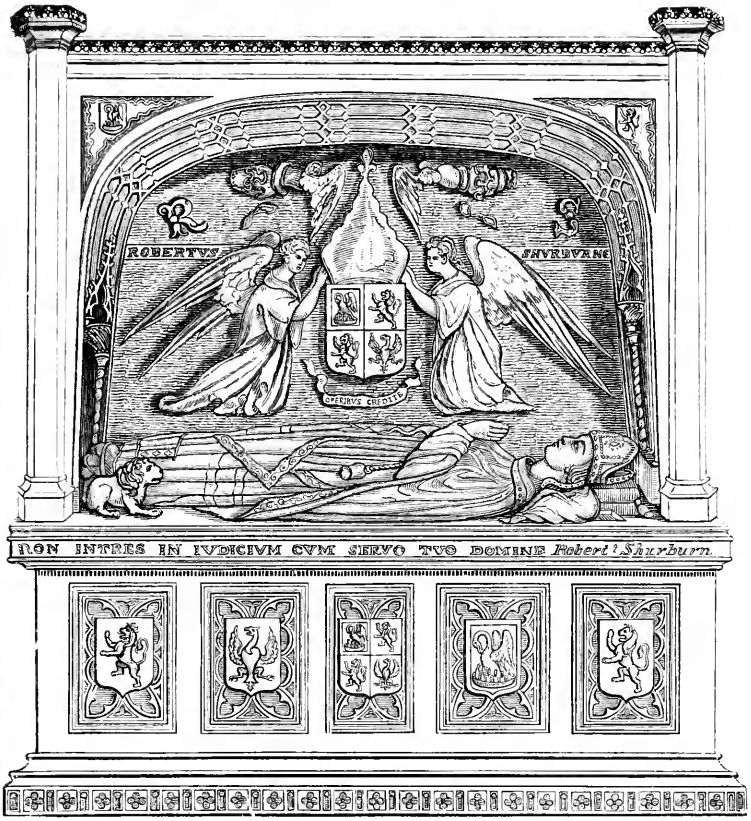
In order, however, to guard myself from any misapprehension on the part of my readers with regard to this point, I subjoin what is said of him by other authorities, as Godwin has included his name.

Bishop Heca died in Sussex, and Ægelrick was raised to his See. [*Anglo-Saxon Chron.* 1057 and 1058. *Mun. Hist. Brit.* 456.] Ægelric Suthsaxonum præsul ordinatur by Archbishop Stigand. [*Ibid.*] Ægelricus Christi ecclesiæ monachus Cantuariensis eligitur. [*Florent. Wigorn. s. a.* 1057 1058.] On May 24, 1070, Ermenfrid the legate, held a synod at Windsor, "in quâ synodo Agelricus Suth-Saxonum pontifex non canonicè degradatur." [*Flor. Wigorn, s. a.*] Pope Alexander wrote to King William, "Caussa Elrici qui *olim Cicestrensis ecclesiæ*

præsul dictus a suppositis legatorum nostrorum depositus est non ad plenum nobis tractata videtur." [*Giles.* i. 31]. Causam Alricii qui *olim Cicestrensis ecclesiæ dictus est episcopus* diligenter retractandam et definiendam fratri nostro episcopo Lanfranco commisimus. [*W. Malm.* de *Gest. Reg. lib.* iii. §297.] Agelricus Suth Saxonum pontifex non canonicè degradabatur ; quem rex sine culpâ mox apud Mearlesberge in custodiam posuit.....et Stigando Suth Saxonum dedit episcopatum. [*Hoveden s. a.* 1070. *Sim. Dunelm. Col.* 202.) Fratris nostri Ailrici Cicestrensis quondam episcopi caussa canonicè definita est et ad finem perducta est. [*Conc. Winton.* 1076. *Wilkins. Conc.* i. 367.] Ægelricus episcopus de Cicestrâ vir antiquissimus et legum terræ sapientissimus, qui ex præcepto regis advectus fuit ad ipsas antiquas legum consuetudines discutiendas et edocendas in unâ quadrigâ. [1076. *Ernulph in Ang. Sac.* i. 335, speaking of the meeting on Penenden Heath.] The bishop was a prisoner at Marlborough by the King's order ; and after his case had been tried in full ecclesiastical form his degradation was confirmed, whilst the pope uses the significant expression, " olim dictus Cicestrensis ecclesiæ episcopus."

These facts suggest some grave canonical defect in his appointment, and will account for the omission of his name in our list of bishops. It will be remembered that Archbishop Stigand, who consecrated him, and the Primate's brother, Agelmar of Elmham, were also deposed in 1070. Godwin, like an Englishman, attributes this harshness to the policy of the Norman King in appointing his own countrymen to sees. Stigand's conduct in sequestrating the See of Selsey is justly reprehended by Wharton [*A. S.* i 406.] Dart shows that it is doubtful whether Egelric was ever dean of Canterbury. [*Hist. of Canterbury* 178.] It is a remarkable fact that his name does not occur in the obituary with those of bishops, formerly monks of the house.

M. E. C. W.



TOMB OF BISHOP SHERBORNE.

THE BLACK FRIARS OF SUSSEX.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

Concluded from Vol. 28.

CHICHESTER.

[Our readers may consider our volume *too* rich in Chichester lore, but as the following paper is short, and a continuation one, and forms a not inapt sequel to that on the Secular Clergy of our Diocese, I have not hesitated to give it a place.—Ed.]

The Black Friars gained a footing in Chichester in the year 1283, or very early in 1284, when they obtained for themselves a habitation on the south side of East Street, near East Gate and the city wall. At first they seem to have adapted existing buildings to conventual uses, for, although they immediately laid out a churchyard for the burial of the dead, it was twenty-six years before they began to erect their church and finished the cloister. This Priory was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Vincent. The Friars had secured the favour and patronage of Edmund Earl of Cornwall; and, as they now settled within his domains, that great nobleman became their special benefactor, by quitclaiming to them, Apr. 11th, 1284, for the health of his soul, the whole rent of their plot, with all services, giving them leave, at the same time, to acquire other sites around, so that they might have a suitable place, to enclose all with a wall or hedge, and there to build their oratory, and other cloistral offices.[1] Eleanor, of Castile, consort of Edward I., was so generous to the Friars, that she has been styled the foundress of this house. At the end of July, 1285, the King was at Chichester, with all the Royal Court. The Queen then bought of John Blel a plot of land 104ft. long and 44ft. broad, held of the Earl of Cornwall by the service of 10d. a year, in order that the Friars might enlarge their area. A Royal writ was issued, July 27th, for an inquisition as to whether it would be detrimental for the Queen to carry out her gift. The enquiry was made on

[1] Pat. 4 Edward II., p. 1, m. 24 per inspex.

the following day, and a favourable return was made.[2] And on that same day the Mortmain licence was issued for the grant of the plot, which lay contiguous to the Friars' close.[3] Shortly after, the Queen bought another area of land, with all buildings and appurtenances, from Sir John the chaplain, son of the late Nicholas the goldsmith, which lay in East Street, between the land of Julienne, sister of the same John, on the W., and *Poukelane* on the E.; and in honour of God, St. Mary, and St. Vincent, and for her soul's sake, she gave it, Apr. 30th, 1286, to the Friars, to be held in pure and perpetual almoign, and by the services due to the lord of the fief.[4]

In forming the grounds, it became necessary or useful to enclose two public ways, one leading from St. Andrew's Church, in Pallant, to the city wall on the S. of the Friar's plot, the other from South Gate to East Gate, and under the shadow of the city wall. A Royal writ, issued May 6th, 1289, elicited, by inquisition taken here, June 8th, that no damage would accrue by stopping the first street, but the enclosure of the second would be injurious to St. Mary's Priory, Clement de Addesdene, Thomas Sandervill, Gilbert le Melemongere, and Robert le Barbur, as it would make the road from East Gate, under the wall, to their lands and tenements, longer and more indirect by five perches, unless the Friars made another road as large as one of the two, to run direct from St. Andrew's Church to the city wall on the S., upon their own land, and then no detriment would arise. The Friars had foreseen this difficulty, and proposed to form a new road on the west of their plot.[5] Accordingly, Aug. 20th, a Royal license was granted for the enclosure of the two roads, on condition that the new thoroughfare was made.[6]

[2] Inquis. post mortem, 13 Edw. I., no. 83. Jurors: Rog. Pluket, Nich. le Taverner, Godfr. le Gordevan', Will. le Tunder, John de Palente, John Bissop, John le Juvene, Rog. de Coleworth, Rich. de Somerle, Rich. le Taverner, Tho. Tredegold, Rich. Damel.

[3] Pat. 13 Edw. I., m. 8.

[4] Pat. 18 Edw. I., m. 15, per inspex.

[5] Inquis. post mortem, 17 Edw. I., no. 67. Jurors: Dennis de Crofte, Ad. le Juster, John de Brommore, John de Almodytone, El de Cotes, Hen. le Hunte, John le Jefne, Gilb. Poleyn, Hen. le Sherer, Rob. le Mareschal, Hen. de la Snape, Alex. Streyt.

[6] Pat. 17 Edw. I., m. 11.

The Royal confirmation of Queen Eleanor's gift of land in 1286 was granted July 16th, 1290, by Edward I.[7] The Earl of Cornwall's gift in 1280 also received the ratification, July 15th, 1310, of Edward II., who took occasion, at the same time, out of his affection for the Order, as the Friars had not space enough for their church, churchyard, and cloister, to give them licence to acquire five plots of land, 400ft. long and 300ft. broad, contiguous to their homestead, so that they might enlarge their burial ground and cloister, and build their church and houses.[8] Edward III. confirmed the concessions of his father, July 25th, 1337, probably after the enlargement and buildings had been completed, previous to which the dwelling stood on the first acquired land.[9]

Very few incidents concerning this Priory have drifted down the stream of time to the present days.

Edward I. came to Chichester May 26th, 1297, and gave 34s. to these Friar Preachers, by F. Henry de Lytelmor, for three days' food.[10]

Edward II. also visited this city July 5th, 1324, and, on his arrival, gave 7s. to the twenty-one Friar Preachers, by F. John de Andevere, for one day's food.[11]

In 1347 four subjects of this house were ordained by the Bishop of Winchester. On May 26th F. John de Barnstaple was promoted to the minor order of acolyte; and Sept. 22nd, following, was ordained subdeacon, along with F. John de Grenstede, F. William Garet, and F. William Slyndefeld.[12]

By will, Nov. 22nd, 1374, William Laxman left 20s. to the Friar Preachers of Chichester.[13] See *Arundel Black Friars*, XXVIII. S.A.C.

At the prayer of the Prior and Brethren, Richard II., by letters patent, dated June 28th, 1380, after reciting the grants of 1284, 1310, and 1337, freed their six plots of land, comprised in the same grants, from all suit in

[7] Pat. 18 Edw. I., m. 15.
[8] Pat. 4 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 24.
[9] Pat. 11 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 22.
[10] Lib. Gard., 25 Edw. I. Additional MSS. of the British Museum, no. 7965.
[11] Lib. de partic. expens. forinsec. Contrarot. Garderobæ, 17 Edw. II.
[12] Reg. dni. Joh. de Edynton, epis. Winton.
[13] Cart. Antiq. Priorat. de Lewes: Treas. of Rec. of Exch., vol. B$\frac{1}{2}$., fol. 7.

the Royal courts. The Friars seem to have been much troubled with these secular services, and the King bestowed this favour upon them, in order that they might serve God more peaceably, and pray all the more devotedly for him in life and death, and for the souls of his progenitors.[14]

Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by will, dated Mar. 4th, 1392-3, ordered that his executors should look after the Houses of Friars at Chichester, and other places, as they were bound to pray for the souls of his father and mother, and his wife, and for himself, when he passed out of this world.[15] See *Arundel Black Friars*, XXVIII. S.A.C.

About the year 1400 the Bishop of Chichester appointed F. Henry Halle, of the Friar Preachers here, to be penitentiary of the diocese.[16]

Richard Burre, of Sompting, by will, Aug. 3rd, 1527, directed certain sums to be sent yearly to the Black Friars of Chichester.[17] See *Arundel Black Friars*, XXVIII. S.A.C.

This Priory contained from twenty to thirty religious; but, when the troubles of the Reformation fell on it, the number dwindled, and at last there were only seven Friars here, and they were in such poverty that they had to pledge even part of the church plate in order to maintain themselves. On Oct. 8th, 1538, Richard, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, entered the house, and took it into the King's hands. The act of surrender on the part of the religious ran as follows:—

"M^{d} we ye p'or and co'ue't of y blacke fryers of chychest', w^{t} one assent and co'sent, w^{t}owt any man' of coaccyon or co'sell, do gyue ow^{r} howse In to ye hands of ye lorde vysytor, to ye kyng's vse; desyerynge hys grace to be goode and gracyous to vs. In wyttenes, we subscrybe ow^{r} namys w^{t} ow^{r} p'per hands, ye viijth day of october, In ye xxx^{te} yere of ye raygne of ow^{r} most drede sou'ern lorde kynge he'ry ye viijth.

[14] Pat. 4 Rich. II., p. 1, m. 43.
[15] Nichols' Collection of Royal Wills, p. 135.
[16] XVII., S.A.C., p. 198.
[17] Nichols' "Herald and Genealogist," vol. i., p. 280.

In Wetnes here of, I hafe subcryby[d] my name,

FRYER JOHN ANTEM, p'er, manew propia.
FR. JOHAN'ES LAYART.
FR. WILLIELM' HALL.
FR. THOMAS SENTHYLL.
FR. THOMAS WYLSON.
FR. JOH'ES HOLYDAY.
FR. JOHE'ES CUTTEFARD."[18]

With the aid of William Bradbridge, mayor of the city, and Ellis Bradshaw, a citizen, the visitor sold almost all the goods and implements, and it took the full proceeds to satisfy the creditors of the house, so that he had to pay his own expenses; but he carried off, for the King's use, 81 ounces of silver plate, which partly he found in the house, and partly redeemed from the money lenders. He committed the keeping of the church and choir, stripped of everything except the altars and old stalls, and the house, with some boards, old ceilings, and bedsteads, to the mayor and citizen, and so departed to Arundel.

"The blacke freerys of chichestr'.

"This indenture makith mençyon of all the stuffe that longith to the howse of blacke freerys in chichest' receyued by ye lorde visitor vnder the lord p'uey seale for the kingis grace, & deliu'de to mr Will'm bradbrege, meyery', & mr ellys bradschow, to order & kepe to ye kingis vse, till his gaceis ples' be further knowen.

Deliu'eid to ye seid keparys ye howse, wt ye app'ten'nce, as yt standith, ye chirche & quere wt owt eny ornamentis excepte ye altarys & stallys olld as yei war, the ostre & frayt', wt ye bordis & certeyne olld sileins & bedstedis in diu'se placis: the rest of all implements yt longid to all officis, by ye visitor & meyer & other war solld and eu'y peny payde for dettis in y' p'sens, & plegis by ye visitor receyuyd, so yt ye visitor hathe wt him to ye kingis vse in silu' yt was in the howse & yt laye to plege $\frac{xx}{iiij}$ vnc' &

[18] Treasury of Receipt of Exchequer: vol. $B\frac{2}{19}$, Submission of Monasteries, etc., no. 2.

on' vnc'. And so the visitor payde his owne costis and departeid.

By me, WILL'M BRADBRIGE, mayer
in chichester.
By me, ELYS BRADSHOW,
cetezen their."[19]

This was one of the houses of Friars that had no substance of lead, save only some of them had small gutters.[20]

After standing void for more than a twelvemonth,[21] the house and premises found a tenant in Edward Millet, of Westminster, yeoman of the Royal household, who, Dec. 8th, 1539, took a lease of the whole for twenty-one years, from the last Michaelmas, at 20s a year, all timber being reserved to the King;[22] and Nov. 3rd, 1540, the same Millet purchased this Priory and the Blackfriars of Arundel for 27*l.* The grant included the house and site of *the late Priory of Blacke Freres in Chichestre*, with the church, belfry, and churchyard, and all buildings, gardens, and lands, within and without the precincts of the same. The service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, in common with Arundel, and the yearly rent of 2s. for this house, were reserved to the Crown.[23]

Edward Millet died Dec. 28th, 1548, leaving an only daughter, Cecily, then eighteen years old, who became a ward of the Crown. This Cecily sought livery of the site of the late *Blake Fryers in Cicestr'* (then held by the hundredth part of a knight's fee, and valued at 4*l.* a

[19] Treas. of Rec. of Exch.: vol. B^{2}_{19}, Submission of Monasteries, no. 28.

In the previous July, this Suffragan executed his commission throughout Sussex, for subjecting all Friars to the King's supremacy. About the 27th he reported his progress to Cromwell. At WINCHELSEA all the *stuffe* of the Black Friars sold for about 10*l.*; no lead, but slate and tile; the house falling down; a close let for 20*s.* a year, but the rent, for four years to come, received five years ago; the Friars submissive. At ARUNDEL, the house poor, so as not to pay a penny of his costs, nor the contribution; with only three Friars, but in good name and favour. At CHICHESTER, the two houses of Friars in good order. *Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., 2nd series, Vol. viii., nos.* 81, 84. Goodness was here measured by submission.

[20] Treas. of Rec. of Exch.: vol. A^{3}_{11}, Inventories of Friaries, fol. 5.

[21] Ministers' Accounts, Court of Augmentations, 31-32 Hen. VIII., no. 147.

[22] Inrolment of leases: Miscellaneous books of the Court of Augmentations, vol. ccxii., fol. 40d.

[23] Pat. 32 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 39 (10).

year) May 8th, 1550, and May 12th, in the following year, doing homage, had seisin.[24]

By this time nearly all the buildings had been pulled down. In Speed's plan of Chichester, dated in 1610, the turret of a church, a gate-house, outbuilding, and two trees, mark the site of the "Blackfryers;" but soon every vestige of the Priory had disappeared; and its name now appears only as an extra-parochial spot within the city. The descent of the site to the present time is accurately traced in the topographical histories of Chichester, but it does not concern our subject, as the Priory, with all its religious associations, is merged in the shadows of the past.

[24] Originalia, 5 Edw. VI., p. 1, ro. 189.

THE LAVINGTONS.

BAR-LAVINGTON, WOOLLAVINGTON, AND WEST LAVINGTON.

By Rev. THOMAS DEBARY, M.A.

Woollavington—or as it is sometimes called East Lavington—and West Lavington are more interesting in relation to people of modern times, than to those of the remote period with which archæology principally concerns itself. The names of Wilberforce and Cobden, which are associated with these places, invest them with the kind of interest which grows with time. No doubt the Sussex Archæologists of the future will delight to enlarge upon every circumstance bearing upon that association; but as their careers have passed into the domain of history, even the modern archæologist is entitled to claim the fact of their being buried, the one at Woollavington and the other at West Lavington, as a circumstance which rescues these places from the obscurity which would otherwise have been their lot, as it is that of the ordinary agricultural villages of the South-downs. I will, however, conform to the usages of the Society, and begin my record in as remote a period as I can, with some account of Bar-Lavington, which does not share the modern distinction of the other places.

To begin with the face of the country and the character of the soil. It is amusing to speculate on the difference in the aspect of the country, if there be any, between what it is, as we see it, and as it appeared to the eyes of the occupants of the neighbouring Roman Villa,

at Bignor, when it stood intact, with its stately corridors and chambers embellished with mosaics, as we are told, of the times of Titus. How did the Southdowns then look? Very much no doubt as they look now. A Roman Colonist, journeying from the Villa to the Roman Mida or Midhurst, would pass through Bar-Lavington, Duncton, Woollavington, and finally West Lavington. Then, as now, a traveller would have the Southdowns immediately to his left, which, at Bar-Lavington veer off in a north-western direction towards Petersfield, after having thrown out a spur to the south, which ends in the racecourse and the lovely slopes of Goodwood Park. Then, as now, he would have crossed sundry streams of running water, and, as he entered what is now called Woollavington, he would have found himself close under the acclivities of the Downs. The undulating country between the north side of the Downs, and the low ridge, or rather line, of Petworth, Midhurst and Petersfield, may have looked somewhat different from what it now does, for, as this comprises the outskirts of the weald, it was most likely in the time of the Roman occupation much more densely covered with wood than it now is. The soil, of course, was the same—a mixture of chalk, marl, clay and sand. The towns and buildings in so peaceful an agricultural county as Sussex form, after all, so modified a feature in the landscape that, if the said imaginary Roman could come to life, he would say the general look of the country was much what it was fourteen hundred years ago. Great Britain, after the withdrawal of the Romans, was a prey to so many invaders, that I may be allowed to pass over the transition period, and come to the Anglo-Saxon times, after the country had become Christian, and the bishops of the diocese were seated at Selsey. Parish churches were early scattered through Sussex, but few of such a substantial and permanent character as to leave lasting traces behind them, and certainly the existing churches of Bar Lavington, Woollavington, and West Lavington were not amongst them.

Barlavington, or as it is commonly called Barlton, is surrounded by the parishes of Coates on the east, Dunc-

ton and Woollavington on the west, Sutton and Bignor on the south, and Burton on the north. It is described in Domesday under the name of Ber-leventone, and this leads me to make a few remarks on the probable origin of the name. Mr. Isaac Taylor, in his work on the etymology of words and places, points out how the name of nearly every place in the weald is formed, in part, by a syllable having reference to the vast forest which overspread a portion of this county. Keeping in mind this remark, in searching for the origin of local names, it is always well to consider the character of the country; now Bar-Lavington, as contrasted with Duncton and Woollavington, is certainly open and bare. I am therefore disposed to think the word "bar" is the same as the Anglo-Saxon "bær," meaning "open" or "bare," and "naked," and the Berleventone of Domesday meant "open" Leventone. But I will not be angry if the reader should insist on its signifying a "bar" or fence; or even if it had some reference to "barley," as the common people of the neighbourhood maintain. It appears to be described in the Great Survey, as under the Hundred of Redrebrige [Rotherbridge] as follows:—"Frewin held it of the Confessor by allodial tenure. Robert held it of Earl [Montgomery], and Cobelin was his sub-tenant. It was rated at five hides and had six plough lands. There were four serfs: two mills: seven acres of meadow and wood for two swine. In the time of King Edward (A.D. 1042-1046), it was valued at a hundred shillings: afterwards at sixty, and now [that is when the Survey was made], at 7 pounds."

It may be well to state, that the tenants *in allodium* were practically freeholders, holding of no manor. They paid a land tax to the King, and under some circumstances were subject to heavy mulcts. This tenure is thus described by Sir Henry Ellis—[1]

"The tenure of Allodium, says Kelham, refers chiefly to possessors before the Conquest. It signifies an hereditary and perpetual estate free and in the power of the possessor to dispose of by gift or in sale, but common to

[1] "General Introduction to Domesday," Vol. i, p. 54.

the constant land tax of hidage, and in Kent on the commission of particular offences the King was entitled to pecuniary mulcts from all the allodial tenants and their men."

The mention in the extract from Domesday, given above, of wood for two swine, reminds me how the author of the Saxon Chronicle avows the shame he felt in describing the rapacity and meanness of the Conqueror in insisting, in his great Survey, or rather perhaps great Rate Book, that returns should be made of all kinds of stock, so that, in many places, the very pigs were enumerated; whilst more modern writers consider that we, at this time of day, are ill-judges of the intrinsic value of the "woods for swine" so continually mentioned in Domesday.

I cannot leave this early record of Barlavington (or, as it seems to be called sometimes, the manor of Crouch), without referring to what (if a novice in Sussex archæology may presume to say so) appears to be an unaccountable mistake on the part of well-established authorities on the antiquities of Sussex. Messrs. Elwes and Dallaway in their several accounts of this part of Sussex, place Barlavington in the Hundred of Bury. Now, it certainly appears in Domesday as under the Hundred of Redrebrige (Rotherbridge). Mr. Lower, in his "Compendious History of Sussex," distinctly says,[2] "Domesday, Barleventone; *vulgo* Barlington, Barlton and Belton, whence, perhaps, the local surname of Belton, in West Sussex, a parish in the Hundred of Bury;" but in his paper in these Collections on the Arun and the Rother, he places it in the Hundred of Rotherbridge. "The Western Rother," he says, "which, though only a tributary of the Arun, is in reality an important river, draining a very large and beautiful district, and giving name to the Hundred of Rotherbridge, *which comprises the parishes of Barlavington Woollavington*, Burton, Duncton, Egdean, Petworth, Kirdford, Lurgashall, Northchapel, Tillington and Stopham," &c.[3] In Domesday, Stopham is reckoned in the same Hundred with

[2] Vol. I., p. 26. [3] XVI. S.A.C., 259.

Barlavington, and Messrs. Dallaway and Cartwright correctly place it in Rotherbridge Hundred, although they describe Barlavington under the Hundred of Bury. But our modern authorities have not universally fallen into this mistake. for I cannot help regarding it as such, as Mr. Horsfield reckons it in Redrebrige or Rotherbridge, and it occurs in his list of the parishes in Rotherbridge, and not in his account of those belonging to Bury. As it is properly enough placed in the Rotherbridge Hundred in popular Directories, some may deem these observations superfluous, but as enquirers into the antiquities of a place are much more likely to be guided by histories than directories, the reader will perhaps pardon this digression, and not account it wholly without interest.

From the records of Domesday we pass to the fortunes of the soil, under the iron rule of the Conqueror. Ten years after the Conquest, Roger Montgomery was made Earl of Arundel, and an incredible number of manors in Sussex were bestowed upon him, in addition to the town of Chichester and Arundel Castle, and it was no doubt by his influence, when Stigand was bishop of the diocese, that the See was transferred in 1076 from Selsey to Chichester. But the family of Montgomery did not hold these vast possessions for many generations. The divided interests of William's sons and successors led to many insurrections, in which even the Norman nobility were involved, and in the reign of Henry I. Robert Montgomery, commonly called Robert de Belesme, from his mother's inheritance, eldest son of Roger, and now Earl of Arundel, having been implicated in one of these insurrections, appeared in arms against the King, and being shut up in his castle at Shrewsbury, was at last compelled to sue for mercy. Henry granted him his life, but he was ordered to quit the country forthwith, and his castles, honours, and estates were attached to the possessions of the Crown. When Henry I. died, in 1135, he left all his possessions in Sussex to his widow Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey of Lorraine, Duke of Brabant. Adeliza took for her second husband William

de Albini, and brought to him the Earldom and Castle of Arundel, and she gave to her brother, Josceline of Louvaine, the Honour of Petworth, to be held of the Earls of Arundel. In fact, it would seem as if she had created the Honour of Petworth, for Petworth was not, according to Parliamentary extracts quoted by Tierney, originally an Honour. "Petworth was not originally an Honour, having hundreds and liberties within itself: but was merely a town, parcel of and in the Hundred of Rotherbridge, parcel of the Honour and Manor of Arundel."[4] It may be doubtful, even, whether it was called an Honour, when the group of manors in question was granted to Josceline. The Berleventone of Domesday, the modern Barlavington or Barlton, belonging to what was called the Honour of Petworth, thus passed to Josceline. Josceline espoused Agnes de Perci, daughter of William, Baron de Perci, of Northumberland, and took the name of Perci. From the Percies it passed to the family of the Dawtreys, by grant from Josceline to John de Hault Rey, or de Alta Ripa or Dawtrey—at least so Messrs. Dallaway and Cartwright in their history imply.[5] As the name Josceline seems to have been adopted into the family of Dawtrey, it would appear as if there had been some connection between the brother of Q. Adeliza and this family, that is not quite easy to trace. In the reign of Edward I. the possessions of the Dawtrey family descended to Eva,[6] sole heir of her grandfather, Sir William de Alta Ripa or Dawtrey, and she married Sir Edward St. John, who is described in Dallaway and Cartwright as Lord of the Manor of Barlavington, I presume in right of his wife. Some time between the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. it became part of the endowment of Hardham Priory, a small Priory of Black Canons of St. Augustine, supposed to have been originally founded in the reign of Henry II. by Sir William Dawtrey, to whom the Manor of Hardham belonged, and, indeed (as it is stated), furnished the elements of his

[4] Hist. of Arund. 24.
[5] Vol. II., p. 259 under "Hardham."
[6] Mr. W. D. Cooper mentions an Inq. p.m. on her, 28 Ed. III., "*when she held* Barlavington with Beaugenet," XII. S.A.C., 29, n. 3.

name, being situated on an eminence almost entirely surrounded by the river Arun. In the reign of Henry VIII., just before the dissolution, it was assigned to Sir William Goring. From this time it has descended to the present owner, Anthony John Wright Biddulph, Esq., a gentleman not unknown to the public in the history of the Tichborne Trial, as a witness for the "Claimant."

A curious evidence of the state of the game-laws in the times of the Norman Kings, may be seen by the terms of what may be called a license to preserve game, for such the Free Warren was, which was granted to William de Alta Ripa in the reign of Henry III.[7], as correctly stated by Messrs. Dallaway and Cartwright, and not in that of Henry II., as given in Sir William Burrell's collections. The following extract is from the Rolls :—

> Rex Archiepiscopis &c salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hâc cartâ unâ confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Willelmo de Alta Ripa quod ipse et heredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam warrennam in dominicis terris suis de Berlavinton. Ita quod nullus warrennam illam intrare possit sine licencia ipsius Willelmi.

It would appear from Blackstone, that King John was the first monarch to put wildfowl in the same category with hares and rabbits. "Capturam avium per totam Angliam interdixit." In the age of our Norman Kings, hares, foxes, and rabbits were considered "*ferœ naturæ*," and as the King, in theory, was the ultimate lord of everything in the land, "these animals," to quote Sir William Blackstone again, "being looked upon as Royal game, and the sole property of our savage monarchs, this franchise of free warren was invented to protect them, by giving the grantee the sole and exclusive power of killing such game as far as his warren extended, on condition of preventing other persons."[8]

This free warren was renewed in favour of Sir Edward St. John, in the reign of Edward I.

[7] Cart., 26 H. III., Pars unica.

[8] Blackstone's Com. Vol. II., p. 38 (ed. 1857).

The Church of S. Mary stands in a somewhat bare and dreary position. Mr. Charles Gibbon says[9] its patron saint is unknown, but in Mr. Lower's "History of Sussex," it is described as dedicated to S. Mary.[10] It consists of a long chancel, nave, and south aisle, with a bell turret at the west end, furnished with a ponderous bell—no doubt the original bell, named in a previous volume of these "Collections."[11] It is described by Dallaway "as a diminutive structure, with a nave and chancel only, and a low wooden turret." The change in its appearance is due to the zeal of the present incumbent. There may be seen on the north side of the nave, piers and arches, as of an aisle built up. Mr. Newman, the incumbent, informs me that the south side of the church was in the same condition when he undertook the restoration in 1873, and that he opened the arches, and formed the south aisle. The chancel appears to be a work of the 13th century. The rest of the building, I should conjecture, was the work of the priors of Hardham, when they were the patrons of the living in the 14th or 15th century, probably soon after the manor was attached to the Priory. The interior of the church is only remarkable for possessing the not uncommon evidence of antiquity, a hagioscope.

The Registers date from 1656. There are no important monuments in the church or churchyard. The living is a Rectory in the Deanery of Midhurst. It is rated in the King's Books at £5 13s. 4d., in the Sussex Directory at £120, and in the Clergy List the income is set down at £68. The population is given in the Sussex Directory and the Clergy List at 132. In 1821 it was 94, which shows how very stagnant the population continues in these Southdown villages. The area of the parish is estimated at 780 acres, the principal proprietors of which are, besides Mr. Biddulph, Lord Leconfield and Mr. Foard.

Dallaway gives the following List of Incumbents and Patrons :—

[9] XII. S.A.C., 84. [10] Vol. I., 27. [11] XVI. S.A.C., 199.

	List of Incumbents.	Patrons.
1404	Thomas Dalton	Prior of Hardham.
1550	Robert Bredman	Sir Henry Goring.
1595	Henry Duppa.	
1627	Gabriel Teyntor.	
1657	John Randell.	
1658	Francis Wittingham.	
1671	John Key.	
1690	John Dennis.	
1736	Thomas Newcomb.	
1788	Robert Watson Thomas Brown.	Earl of Egremont.
1870	William Newman.	

Woollavington is in the Rape of Arundel and the Hundred of Rotherbridge, the Redrebrige of Domesday. There is no mention of it under the name of Woollavington, or Wolleventone, corresponding with Berleventone, in Domesday, but still I have no doubt the actual territory is referred to. Horsfield, in his "History of Sussex," says, "Whether the Loventone of Domesday is identical with Woollavington, or with East, West, or Mid Lavant, in the Rape of Chichester, is uncertain. We have placed it in the most Western Rape, and Hundred of Silletone." On the other hand, Mr. Lower, in his "Compendious History of Sussex," in describing East Lavant, says—"The Domesday Manor of Loventone or Lavitone, by which this place is supposed to be meant, was held by Godwin, a priest, and afterwards by Osborne, Bp. of Exeter," and Dallaway considers the Loventone of Domesday, which is in Sillitone Hundred, as identical with Woollavington. These differences of opinion sadly perplexed me, until my attention was directed to Sir W. Burrell's MSS. Vol., in the British Museum. There I found my own surmise confirmed as to the mention of this manor in the great survey. "Levitone in Redrebrige" occurs under the head of "Terra Osberni Epi." Osbernus was Bishop of Exeter. Burrell has entered the passage from Domesday under the heading of Woollavington, as if there could be no question in the matter; neither do I think there can be; for to what other place could "Levitone in Redrebrige" refer? By

a fortunate accident, I had the satisfaction of perusing this quotation in the original Domesday Book itself, kept with such jealous care in the Record Office, and I here offer a translation of it, being indebted to one of the learned curators of the treasures preserved there for the interpretation of some of the contractions, which study alone can familiarize any one with :—

" Richard held of the Bishop Levitone in Redrebrige Hundred. Godwin the priest held it of King Edward in Frank-almoign. It was assessed at six hides. The land is . . . [illegible]. In the demesne there are two teams. Eleven serfs. Seven bordarii have four teams. There is a Church. In Chichester a haga [*qu.*, a house surrounded with an enclosure] value three pence [*qu.*, assessed at that?]. Twelve acres of meadow land. A wood for ten hogs. A [grove] for seven hogs. In the time of King Edward it was valued at ten pounds. Afterwards at six and now at ten pounds. All these lands pertain to the Church at Bosham in frank-almaign."

It is evident the prefix " Wool " was added after the Conquest, at least as far as public documents were concerned. Sir W. Burrell quotes the following from the Fitzalan MSS. :—" 30 Ed. I. R^d. E. of Arundel d. seised of . . . . . Wollavyngton."[12] Thus, at any rate, it was known by its present name at the end of the thirteenth century, and probably long before, and, to descend somewhat later, both Bar-Lavington and Woollavington are found described in an old book of coloured maps of the counties of England of the date of 1579 (*temp.* Q. Eliz.), preserved in the Library of Chichester Cathedral, under the names of Bar-Lavington and Woollavington. The Manor of Woollavington extended nearly over the whole parish. It is bounded on the north by Selham, on the east and south by Duncton, and on the west by Graffham. The meaning of the prefix " Wool " has been differently interpreted. It has been ingeniously suggested to me, that as Blackie in his " Etymological Geography," and other writers on the etymology of the names of places, consider Woolwich meant Hylvich, that

[12] Add. MSS. 5688.

is under or near to a hill [Shooter's Hill], Woollavington may mean Hillavington, and certainly its proximity to the steep part of the Downs encourages this idea; but as we find, in the earliest records of the parish, it was a very great place for sheep and other stock, and as the Anglo-Saxon "Wull," the German "Wolle," and English "Wool," all mean the same thing, I am inclined to think the natural etymology of the word is that which allies it to sheep and sheep-pastures. The extent and value of the manor in the reign of Ed. I. as given by Sir. W. Burrell[13] is, "Redd. £21. 300 acr. terr. arab. £10. 300 acr. pastur. £5. 14 acr. prati £1 8*s.*, perquis. cur. 13*s.* 4*d.*" On the etymology of the name, Dallaway and Cartwright remark[14]—"This name occurs likewise in the counties of Wilts and Somerset, and its etymology is obvious, as affording a superior pasture for sheep. A Lavant, [the name of three villages, already described, in the Rape of Chichester] or source of water, immediately issuing from the base of a hill, supplied the other part of the original designation."

This parish was formerly divided into 4 hamlets. 1. Old Lavington, sometimes called East Lavington, the name by which the present parish is described in the Ordnance Survey; 2. Midhurst division, now called West Lavington; 3. Dangstone; 4. Fernhurst. It then contained 3,454 acres. It is now estimated at 2,370, as West Lavington has been taken out of it. Any one alighting here, with a view to visiting "The Bishop's Grave"—as the late Bishop of Winchester's grave is now commonly described and known in the neighbourhood of Petworth—will be rewarded by a most agreeable walk, having before him, nearly all the way, a picturesque view of the more western South-downs. Before he arrives at the little group of parochial buildings at Duncton, which Mr. New has created, he will pass the Roman Catholic chapel of S. Anthony and S. George, erected by the Biddulph family, and just overhanging the road. If he will ascend to the church-yard, he will enjoy an excellent view of Petworth and the

[13] Add. MSS. 5688. [14] Vol. II., p. 274.

neighbouring country, looking north, and if he should, by chance, be making this excursion in the month of July, he may not be sorry to know that, about half a mile below Duncton church, he will find a hostelry called "The Cricketer's Arms," kept by a local cricketer of repute, who will, if he does not belie the character of the South Saxon publican, supply him with any amount of beer he may be disposed to consume.

The best approach to the church is through the beautifully wooded Park, which stretches from the north side of Woollavington House in the direction of Duncton. This Park, however, I may add, is not the original Park, said to have been one of the ten Parks—[Tierney says in E. Montgomery's time there were 18]—belonging to Arundel Castle, and specifically mentioned in the documents relating to the transfer of Woollavington to the Crown, in the reign of Henry VIII., and its re-transfer in the reign of Philip and Mary to the Earl of Arundel. The old Park is now converted into a farm. This old Park, no doubt, was what Blackstone, in his "Commentaries," calls "a legal park," which did not necessarily imply the existence of a house. "A park," says he, "is an enclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds. A park indeed properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common, which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal park: for the King's grant, or, at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so."[15] I do not suppose the present Park can lay claim to either of these tests of a legal park.

But arrived thus far, I must pause before I advance further in my description of Woollavington House, and ask the indulgence of the reader, whilst I allude to my first acquaintance with this parish, particularly as it will serve to illustrate an interesting, although painful, circumstance in the history of the place. More than a generation ago (alas!), I was one of a party who came from Horsham to lionize Petworth House. Having

[15] Vol. 2., p. 38.

enjoyed the pictures and the art treasures, and wandered through the magnificent conservatories and flower gardens of Petworth, and it yet not being late in the day, some amongst us, with very long coats and very straight collars, insisted on proceeding to Woollavington to see the church and parish of Mr. Manning, then Archdeacon of Chichester, for at that time (which is another fact, which will interest the future Sussex Archæologist) the present Cardinal Manning was rector of Woollavington and Graffham. Arrived there, we lunched in a secluded spot, and awaited the evening service. After waiting a long time with some impatience, a little maid came tripping up to us and informed us that the Archdeacon had gone to evensong at Graffham; but his devoted admirers amongst us were not to be baffled or disappointed. They insisted themselves on going to evensong at Graffham, and accordingly thither we all went. When we reached the church we found the service was just over, and the congregation leaving the church, and so at last we encountered the Archdeacon. A few months after this interview Archdeacon Manning had ceased to be a member of the old historic Church of England, and had become, instead, a member of what I am tempted to call the Missionary Church of Rome. The ostensible reason for his taking this step was the unsatisfactory course the Gorham Controversy had taken, but his friends in London, who seemed better acquainted with his views and feelings than those in Sussex, had been long aware of the direction whither his theological speculations were leading him. Amongst the real celebrities of this little Sussex parish, Cardinal Manning must not be forgotten, and, as I am afraid we must consider his career, as a clergyman of what is undoubtedly the most ancient Church in this land, as past and gone, the same excuse which I have given for considering the careers of Bishop Wilberforce and Cobden as allowable in an Archæological paper, will hold good in his case, at least as far as concerns the local circumstances of his career antecedent to his conversion.

Woollavington House is a substantial, rather formal,

modern house, built by John Sargent, Esq., whose classical tastes evidently more inclined him to the modern style of architecture prevalent in the times of the Georges, than either to the mediæval, or to the transition style between mediæval and modern; or he never would have pulled down, as he is said to have done, the spacious Elizabethan house, with its four towers at the angles, which the Gartons built. We have already seen how the Earldom and Honour of Arundel came into the Albini family and to the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, and how the so-called Honour of Petworth passed to Josceline of Louvaine, Queen Adeliza's brother. It remains only to mention that, as Barlavington went with the said Honour of Petworth, Woollavington remained in that of Arundel. Hence this manor continued in the possession of the Earls of Arundel until the reign of that greatest disturber, next to William the Conqueror, of the ownerships of lands in this country, Henry VIII. In this King's reign, William, Earl of Arundel, exchanged it away for the lands belonging to Michelham Priory. At that time we may infer what its value was, from the entry of the manor in the Roll of the Honour of Arundel given by Mr. Tierney:—[16]

"Man. de Wollavyngton, cum redd'. et ffirm. val. per an. xxviii^{li} xii^{s} iiii^{d}"

That trustworthy writer says, speaking of the Earl who made this exchange—"Arundel, who had advocated the 'Divorce,' shared afterwards in the plunder, and exchanged for nine of his manors and four woods in Sussex, obtained from the rapacious prodigality of his master, the site and demesnes of the priory of Michelham, together with numerous parks, manors and various other property in Sussex, parcel, formerly, of the endowment of the priory of Lewes." And in a note he gives the names of the manors he parted with, and amongst them occurs that of Woollavington.[17] In the Roll of a Subsidy levied 13 Hen. IV., the manor of Wulavington is assessed at £25.[18]

But it would seem that the Crown, in the reign of

[16] Hist. of Arund., App. 1, p. 728. [17] *Ibid*, p. 316 and 317 n. [18] x. S.A.C., 131.

Philip and Mary, formally restored the manor to the then Earl of Arundel. However, it was destined to leave that family, for in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after having first been mortgaged to one Jackman, of Petworth, it was sold by Lord Lumley, executor of William, Earl of Arundel, for the sum of £4,000, to Giles Garton, citizen and ironmonger, of London. It was on the accession of this family to the property, that the old Elizabethan mansion was built, not in the old Park, where probably no house ever existed, but on a new site, within the boundaries of the present Park. The architect of this new building, which was adorned with the armorial bearings of the family, was a Mr. Lewis. The Mr. Sargent, who built this house, became possessed of this manor through right of his wife, having married Charlotte Bettesworth, whose father, Richard Bettesworth, of Petworth, had married Charlotte Orme, daughter and heir of Robert Orme, of Woollavington, which Robert Orme was a son of Robert Orme, of Peterborough, who married Mary Garton, the daughter and heir of Henry Garton, of Woollavington, M.P. for Arundel, 1670, and the direct male descendant of Giles Garton, the original purchaser of the estate.

Mr. Sargent was a man of literary tastes. He was a great friend of the poet Hayley, who, however, I am ashamed to own, is more familiar to me as the friend of Cowper, than by his own writings. Mr. Sargent wrote and published a book of poems himself, the preface to which is dated Lavington, July 30, 1784. It contains a Play called the "Mine," the scene of which is laid in Idria, in Hungary; an "Ode on Stonehenge," and another on "Mary Queen of Scots." This little book sufficiently evinces the cultivated and polished character of Mr. Sargent's mind. The dramatic piece is based upon a story which he found in some Italian letters, describing the fate of a nobleman of Vienna, who having shot a general in a duel, although apparently not fatally, was condemned to expiate his offence in the silver mines of Idria, whither his wife, a beautiful and delicate woman, followed him. 'The Vision of Stonehenge" is an ode written on a tra-

dition, that Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, passed the night amidst those rude monuments of a remote apocryphal age, and whilst the giant stones cast, like mighty ghosts, their perplexing shadows around him as he lies down to sleep, visions prophetic of his future life pass through his drowsy brain. As the readers of the Sussex Archæological Society are not likely to have this book often in their hands, they will probably not object to have a specimen of the poetical lucubrations of this Sussex worthy. The King, after the weary day,

"Then pillows on the rocky bed,
In sore dismay, his faint afflicted head,
Portentous visions scare his closing eyes,
And mighty warriors march and British Kings arise."

After touching on some of the most tragical incidents in English history, as a warning to Charles, the poet continues—

VIII.

Of harsh misfortune's chastening power,
Then own the blest control,
And learn in sorrow's wholesome hour,
To harmonize thy soul.
For if when Heaven to triumph guide,
Pleasure's maddening rites you seek,
And elate with prosperous pride,
Scorn the good, and crush the meek;
If grovelling in each sensual aim
You quench improving virtue's patriot flame,
Thy baleful sway will scourging woes attend,
Than exile days more sad or e'en thy father's end!

IX.

To foes a needy suppliant fly,
Thy people's love disown,
While shame, and griping penury
Besiege a Sovereign's throne.
Thy revels o'er, thy pleasure fled,
Where's a friend thine eye to close?
Hateful bigots round thy bed
Crowd, and break thy last repose,
No brother's tear is seen to flow—
Thy mangled relics, an unseemly show
Of funeral pomp, the tardy mockery wait,
While humbler mortals sigh and tremble to be great.

When rich men, like Mr. Sargent or Samuel Rogers, write and publish poems, they can afford to set them off to the best advantage, by enlisting the services of some skilful artist, and accordingly we find the present volume adorned with some very graceful illustrations by Stothard. Mr. Sargent was M.P. for Seaford and Queenborough; he died in 1830, and was buried at Lavington. This Mr. Sargent was succeeded in the possession of the family estates by his son, the Rev. John Sargent, who was educated at King's College, Cambridge, became Rector of Woollavington with Graffham, married Mary, daughter of Abel Smith, the eldest brother of a former Lord Carrington, by whom he had a numerous family. This Mr. Sargent was a man of some mark and literary distinction, like his father. He was the author of "The Life of Henry Martyn," the learned and devoted missionary, in India, who died at Tocat, on his way home, Oct. 16, 1812. This book has run through a large number of editions, and is, or, perhaps I should rather say, was, in former days, calculated to kindle the ardour of a young and devoted clergyman. Martyn, who whilst at S. John's, had much distinguished himself, was ordained a curate to Mr. Simeon in 1803, and no doubt was a contemporary and intimate friend of Mr. Sargent. An evidence of this intimacy is afforded by the monument erected to the memory of Mr. Sargent, in Woollavington church, for it appears that one of his sons was christened Henry Martyn, no doubt after his friend. It may be well, therefore, to give the inscription on the tablet in the church to Mr. Sargent's memory, in this place. It is as follows:—

In memory of
John Sargent M.A.
formerly of King's College, Cambridge,
and for 28 years Rector of Graffham and Lavington.
He was the eldest son
of John Sargent, Esqre and Charlotte his wife,
of Lavington,
and was born Octr. 10, 1780,
and died May 3, 1833.

Also in memory of the two sons
of John Sargent M.A. and Mary his wife,
John Garton Sargent,
who was born Sep$^{r.}$ 24, 1808,
and died Oct$^{r.}$ 28, 1829,
and
Henry Martyn Sargent,
who was born Jan 15, 1816,
and died June 13, 1836.
"The memory of the just is blessed." Prov. x. 7.
"They were lovely in their lives,
And in their death are not divided." 2 Sam. i. 23
"Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." 1 Thes. iv. 14.
"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away,
Blessed be the name of the Lord." Job i. 21.

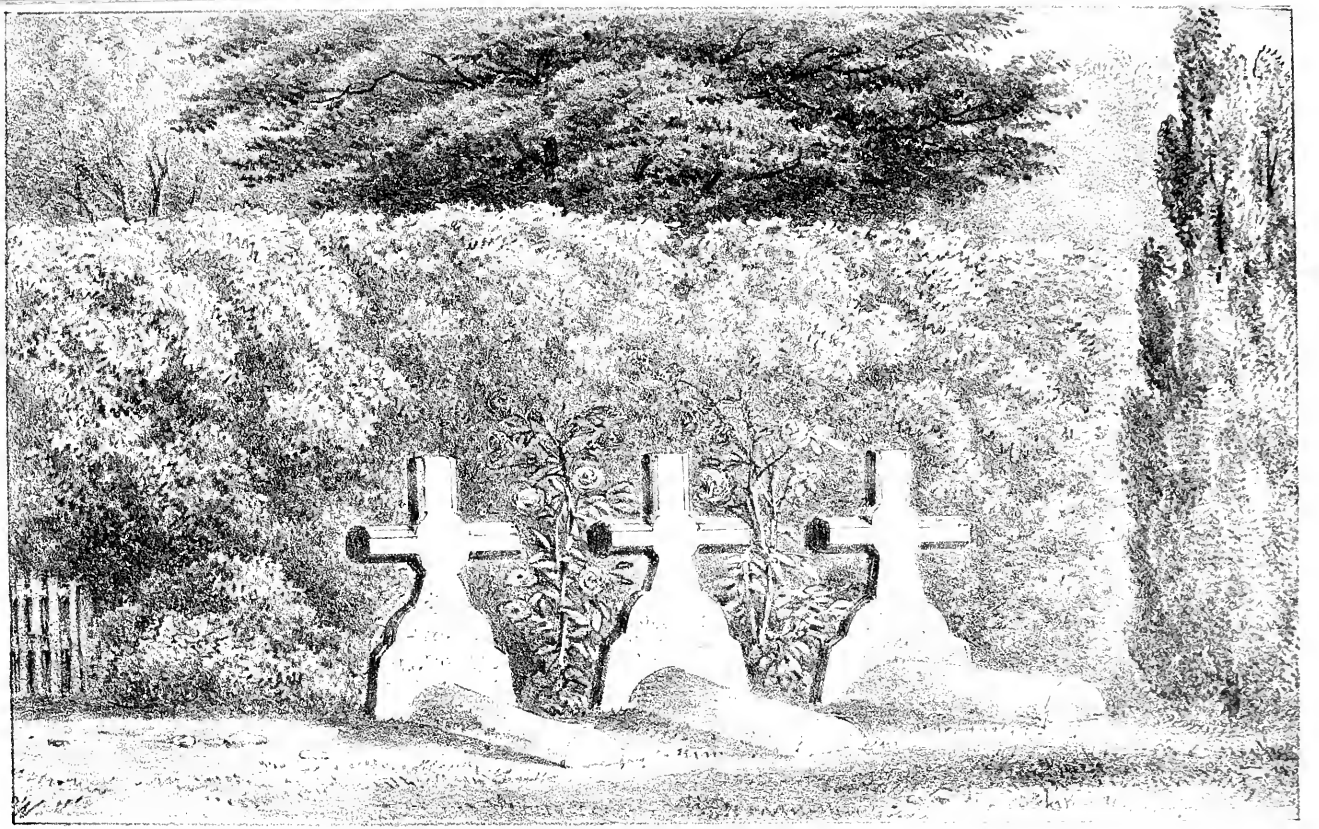
Also in memory of
Mary
wife of the above-named John Sargent
and daughter of Abel Smith Esq$^{re.}$
She died July 6, 1861.
"Her children rise up and call her blessed." Prov. xxxi. 28.

Mr. Sargent had a family of two sons and five daughters. The sons, as we perceive by the inscription above, died early in life; the property, therefore, once again descended, in the female line, to Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., the third son of the famous philanthropist, William Wilberforce, M.P. for Yorkshire, he having married Emily, second daughter of Mr. Sargent. Another of the sisters was married to Mr. Henry Wilberforce, elder brother of the Bishop, and a third became the wife of Mr., the present Cardinal, Manning.

Having brought the history of the family to this point, I will invite the reader to accompany me to the little church and churchyard of Woollavington. Both are sufficiently small, but they are situated in a spot of romantic beauty, and hallowed by associations of much interest, at least to Churchmen. The churchyard lies between the pleasure grounds of Woollavington House and the steep acclivities of the Downs. We have reason to believe that there was a church at Woollavington before the Conquest, in the times of Edward the Confessor, but we are quite certain it was not the present building, the oldest part of

which, I should imagine, could not date from an earlier reign than that of Henry III. It consists of a nave and south aisle, with a rather shallow chancel, having a three-light window at the east end, and a bell-turret at the west: but before entering it, let us go round to the south side of the church. Here are the graves of numerous members of the Sargent family. When the stranger looks round upon this simple rural burial ground, he will probably ask the question with some curiosity, "but where is the Bishop's grave?" and he will be directed to a row of graves under an ivy-covered wall at the west end of the consecrated ground, where he will notice three stone crosses, and be told that the middle one is the Bishop's grave, and that the other two are those of his eldest son and his wife. Simple and touching as the grave is, I am not afraid to own to a sense of some disappointment when I saw this very humble memorial of one who had occupied so conspicuous and distinguished a place in public estimation. An ostentatious memorial of the dead is offensive to good taste, but there is a fitness in these things, which the feelings desiderate, and which does not in any way savour of vanity and display; whereas the feeling which the grave before us gives rise to, is one of fear lest so perishable a memorial should be destroyed and lost. I must, however, add that, when this impression was made upon me, I was not aware that the splendid monument in Winchester Cathedral to the Bishop's memory was in course of construction. It is a canopied altar-tomb; but, whilst admitting the desirableness of having a memorial of every bishop who has filled the See in the Cathedral of the diocese, as an archæologist I do humbly protest against the growing and misleading practice of erecting monuments and memorials of a sepulchral nature in churches where people are not buried. We all must die, and be buried somewhere.

> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
> Await alike th' inevitable hour—
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave.



W.L.Walton lith

GRAVE OF BISHOP WILBERFORCE

But if we are deserving of such kind of monuments, where our graves are, there ought these monuments to be. These three crosses, which gave rise to these reflections, bear inscriptions. On that of the Bishop, at the foot of the cross on the headstone, the following words are inscribed:—

Samuel Wilberforce,
Bishop of Winchester,
28 years a Bishop in the Church of God.
Died July 19, 1873, aged 67 years.

On the other two stones are inscribed the names of his wife, who died in 1841, and that of his eldest son, who died in 1856, at the age of 23. Opposite is a sketch of these graves so interesting to English Churchmen.

I find I cannot leave this subject without some notice of the circumstances attending Dr. Wilberforce's death. No individual death in the present generation has produced so startling a sensation as that which deprived the Church and society at large of the presence of the eminent Bishop of Winchester. It was more than sudden; it was instantaneous. In a moment, the career of one of the most brilliant and conspicuous characters of the day was closed, to the infinite sorrow of the large class of his admirers. I give an account of the accident by which he lost his life, rather for the sake of those who may turn to these pages hereafter, than to enlighten the readers of to-day. The Bishop and Lord Granville were on their way to pay a visit to the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson Gower, of Holmbury, near Dorking. They travelled by the South-Western Railway to Leatherhead, where a groom met them with horses, a distance of about seven miles from their destination. They proceeded by Ranmore Common to Leith-hill. At a place called Evershed Rough they turned on to the grass for a canter. They were in conversation, when the Bishop's horse, stumbling at a stone, threw its rider. His lordship turned completely over, and fell on his head, at the same time dislocating his neck. As far as physical suffering was concerned, he could have experienced none. His countenance

in death was as placid as in life. His now historic name and great reputation might have procured for him a public funeral, but wiser counsels prevailed, and he was carried to his last resting-place in this secluded country churchyard, bequeathing, to the spot he loved so much, an abiding object of interest.

I need hardly state that the little church of Woollavington, which is dedicated to St. Peter,[19] bears marks of the restorer's hand. Much was done to it by the present Cardinal Manning, who was Incumbent here from 1833 to 1851, when he seceded from the Church of England. The chancel of the church is shallow, but conspicuous for the ornate character of the altar-table. In the south aisle there are some interesting stained glass windows. One is a genealogical window, recording the dates at which the different possessors of the manor acquired it, from the time of Giles Garton. This window is a kind of index to the later history of the parish, and therefore these dates may here be usefully recorded.

Garton, MDLXXXVI.	Sargent, MDCCLXXVIII.
Orme, MDCLXXI.	Sargent, MDCCCXXXI.
Bettesworth, MDCCLVIII.	Wilberforce, MDCCCXLI.

In tracing the history of the Sargents, I have already given the inscription on the tablet to the memory of Mr. Sargent, who preceded Mr. Manning as Rector of the parish; the latter, in fact, as stated, having married one of his daughters, who died and is buried at Woollavington. There are, however, some modern brasses affixed to the walls in the south aisle, dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Wilberforce and the Bishop, the inscriptions on which are interesting, the first, under one of the stained glass windows, is as follows :—

This brass, and this window over, record the most dear memory of Emily Wilberforce, daughter of John Sargent and Mary, his wife. She was born April 25, 1807. Married June 11, 1828. Died 1841, leaving to mourn their loss her husband and five children.

'Them which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with him.'—1 Thes. iv, 14.

[19] 12 S.A.C., 103.

The brass to the memory of the Bishop corresponds in form to this of Mrs. Wilberforce. The inscription runs as follows:—

This brass records the most dear memory of Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the most noble order of the Garter, 28 years a bishop in the Church of God. He was born Septr 17, 1807, died July 19, 1873.

Erected by his three surviving sons.

'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of glory.' Rev. ii., 10.

Besides this brass, there is another memorial of the Bishop, and a very interesting one, which was placed in the church at the time of his death; this is the crozier which was used by him when Bishop of Oxford.

	List of Incumbents.	Patron.
1428	Richard Arnold[20]	
1445	Peter Plowden.	Earl of Arundel.
1483	John Sutton.	
1595	Henry Stoughton.	Sir Peter Garton.
1691	Daniel La Fitte.	
1731	Robert Smyth.	Garton Orme.
1772	William Delap, D.D.	
1819	John Sargent.	John Sargent.
1833	H. E. Manning.	
1851	Richard William Randall	Bishop Wilberforce.
1868	Walter Hook.	
1873	T. Rowley Lascelles.	

Woollavington and Graffham have nearly always been held together, and are so at the present time.

Population of Woollavington	200.
„ Graffham	435.

The history of West Lavington up to 1850 is contained in that of Woollavington, being the Midhurst division of that parish, so there is not much here to engage the attention or excite the speculations of the archæologist.

[20] This name occurs in Mr. Cooper's Crown Presentations to Livings, xxi. S.A.C., 71. This of course does not imply that the Crown was *absolute* patron.

But West Lavington has been a parish long enough to have acquired a name, not likely to fall very soon into absolute obscurity. It was constituted a parish, and a church, parsonage and school were built here when Cardinal Manning was rector of Woollavington and Graffham, and when the late Bishop Wilberforce, patron of the living at the time, so often sojourned at the house already described. The unique and truly lovely churchyard has also become, what I even might venture to call classical ground—containing, as it does, the grave of Richard Cobden, which, I am assured, is continually visited on this account, by strangers who reckon themselves amongst the admirers and disciples of the great Free-trade Statesman.

The church of West Lavington, consecrated 27 Nov., 1850, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene,[21] is in excellent harmony with the situation, and is in the transition style between the Early English and the Decorated, or what the Camden Society used to describe as "the 2nd Pointed." It is one of Mr. Butterfield's numerous ecclesiastical edifices, who has obligingly favoured me with the following particulars :—

"It consists of a nave with two aisles of the length of the nave, *i.e.*, 48 feet, and a chancel 32 feet long, with a small vestry on the north side of it. There is a porch at the south-west corner of the south aisle, of English oak timber framing, on a substructure of masonry. The interior of the church is largely constructed of local chalk. A belfry and spire of oak framing, covered with oak shingles, rises out of the nave roof at its west end."

I may add, too, that there is some good stained glass, by Hardman, in the chancel : the roof is of tiles. The parsonage, and the school house adjoining the churchyard (with its picturesque thatched roof), were also built under the inspection of Mr. Butterfield. Monuments and tablets have hitherto not been allowed in the church ; a rule which will not be departed from in the case of the first Incumbent, the Rev. James Currie, (who died only last April), as the present Incumbent, Mr. Hilton, assures me ;

[21] 12 S.A.C., p. 103.

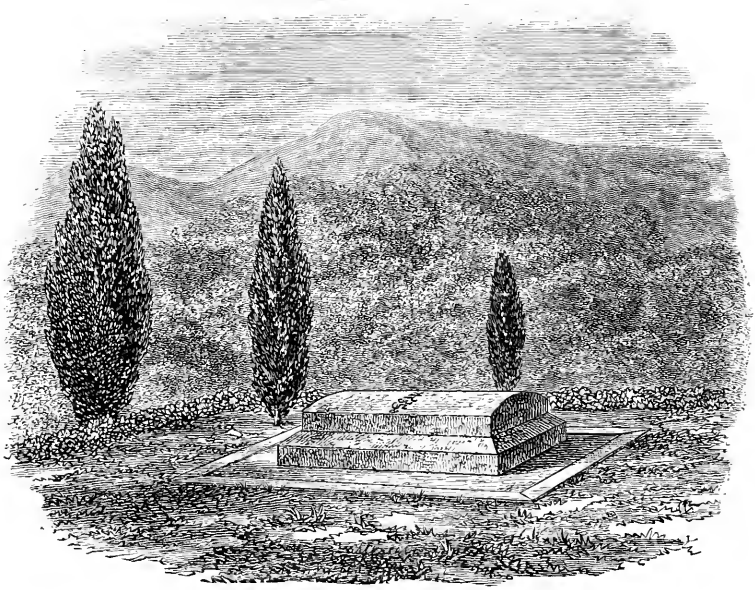
but a gravestone will be (if it has not already been) placed over his remains in the churchyard, whilst a brass, commemorative of his ministry, is to be put up in the vestry.

The churchyard of West Lavington, formerly a rabbit warren, is arranged in terraces, one below the other, on the hill side, commanding magnificent views of the South Downs. Nobody can walk along these terraces without being impressed with the beauty of the surroundings. At the south angle of the upper terrace the visitor will find the grave of Richard Cobden. The monument which covers the vault consists of a solid block of polished granite, on the top of which, in raised letters, are the words, "Richard Cobden." It may be remarked, however, that Cobden was not born in West Lavington, nor is Durnford House, which he built on the site of his father's humble farm-house, situated in Lavington, but in the neighbouring parish of Heyshott. He was buried here, no doubt because his only son, who died in 1856—which event was, perhaps, the greatest sorrow of Cobden's life—was interred here; whether from a natural partiality to so favoured a spot, or from any family reason, I cannot say. Cobden himself was buried at West Lavington, on the 7th of April, 1865, having died on the 2nd of April, at his chambers in Suffolk Street, London. As might be expected, many eminent men on that occasion stood around the open grave in this churchyard: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Milner Gibson, and many others. When his death was alluded to in the House of Commons, his inseparable friend, Mr. Bright, passionately declared "that his was the manliest and gentlest spirit that ever quitted or tenanted a human form."

When I visited the grave, it was in the month of July. I had just escaped from the noise and roar of the London streets in the height of the season. There was nothing to distract my attention from the beautiful prospect, glowing under the midsummer sun, save the birds rejoicing in the bright skies, and the thoughts, which a great career like Cobden's is wont to stir in the mind, when one con-

templates the grave where all that was mortal of such a one shall rest, until nothing which is mortal will remain.

Cobden has been called "an international man," not in the sense in which that epithet, since his death, has often been understood, but in a purer and higher sense; but, when I was at Lavington, I could not help reflecting that his views on foreign policy, when nationality is so much talked of, were almost as dead as himself. Yet who but international men can arrange the squabbles of



Tomb of Cobden.

nations, and curb the chafing temper of war? If a grasping spirit of nationality is to be the prevailing one throughout the world, adieu! to peace, and those blessings which England, of all nations, has such reason to be thankful for. When Cobden brought his natural good sense and genius to bear upon a question, his judgment was excellent, but latterly a little spoilt by the homage which was paid him, he sometimes advanced his opinions in a manner which weakened their influence, because it appeared in

the eyes of his opponents to savour of arrogance. Yet time has almost taught us to forget these trifling blemishes of temper, whilst the intrinsic qualities of his mind and character remain fresh in our memories. He has certainly acquired a lasting renown and a high place among the worthies of Sussex.

A sketch of the grave is given. His son and wife and grandchild are all buried here. He left five surviving daughters. About three-quarters of a mile from the churchyard an obelisk has been erected to his memory by Mr. Henry Court, one of his friends and admirers. It is visible from the Chichester road. The population of West Lavington is 194, and the Income £40.

A mile from the church brings one into the middle of the town of Midhurst, and this reminds me that our Roman Colonist was not to go further than Midhurst; and so, having come thus far, I will bid my readers farewell.

	List of Incumbents.	Patron.
1850 . .	James Currie, M.A. . .	Bp. Wilberforce.
1878 . .	Musgrave F. Hilton, M.A.	Reps. of Bp. Wilberforce.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH COINS OF SUSSEX.

By ERNEST H. WILLETT, F.S.A.,

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PREFACE.

It is now more than thirty years ago since the late Mr. Dixon, of Worthing,[1] read a paper before this Society, then just formed, on "British Gold Coins found in Sussex," illustrating it by some twelve examples from his own cabinet. This paper was printed in the first volume of our Collections, and is, in fact, the only descriptive account of Sussex British Coins that has hitherto appeared, although occasional notes[2] on the discovery of single specimens are distributed at wide intervals through the Society's publications.

When the reader looks at the plates accompanying the present paper, he will see that it is from no lack of material that a systematic arrangement and description has hitherto been unattempted; but that, until within the last few years, no large number of coins has fallen into the hands of any one local collector, is sufficient to account for the absence of more attention to the subject.

[1] The substance of that paper was also published in "Dixon's Geology of Sussex." A new edition of this work, edited by Professor Rupert Jones, with the assistance of many eminent scientific men, and bringing the information down to the present day, has just been published by Mr. W. J. Smith, of North Street, Brighton.

[2] The reference to such discoveries in the Index volume are three in number—I. 26, 31; V. 206, XXIV, 164. There is also a note on a British coin found at Hastings, in Vol. XI, p. 367, which appears to have escaped the notice of the compiler of the Index; and in Vol. XXVI, p. 270, Mr. F. C. S. Roper has described one found at Polegate, in 1872.

Exceptionally favourable circumstances have induced the writer to make a careful study of this remarkable series of coins, and he trusts that he may now be able to lay before the public a clear and intelligible account of the events illustrated by them in an early chapter of county history.

INTRODUCTION.

From the time of Camden the question concerning the origin of a coinage in Britain has occupied the attention of antiquaries, but although a vast amount of learning has been brought to bear upon the matter, the results of the enquiries have, until recently, with a few exceptions, been more distinguished by originality and eccentricity, than by an impartial consideration, and a logical explanation, of the facts before the writers. Thus it was not till the present century, that the date and origin of our native coinage were known with any degree of certainty.

To show the amount of misapprehension that has existed on the subject, and the perplexed ingenuity that has been applied to it, one instance, a fair sample of many such, will suffice. In 1763 the Rev. Dr. Pettingall communicated a dissertation to the Society of Antiquaries on the inscription TASCIA; when he attempted to show that "tag," or some word similar, signified a prince, from whence TASCIA had its name, as it was inscribed on the tribute money paid by the "tag" of each province to the Roman Emperor; and that from TASCIA "task" is derived, and then again "tax." It is unnecessary to state, that never have the annals of any country shown that an extensive currency has been struck merely to pay taxes to a foreign conqueror.[3]

Many valuable papers on this particular branch of Numismatics, chiefly contributed by Dr. Birch and Mr. Evans, have appeared in the "Numismatic Chronicle,"

[3] The word is a contraction of TASCIOVANUS, the name of the father of Cunobeline, who ruled over the Catyeuchlani and Trinobantes during the reign of Augustus. (Evans, p. 6.)

since its commencement by Mr. Akerman, in 1834; but the standard work of reference is "Evans's Ancient British Coins,"[4] published in 1864. All the types of British coins then known, in number about 360, are described and systematically arranged in this exhaustive treatise; which, moreover, contains an epitome of the testimony of ancient authors as to the degree of civilisation and commercial resources prevalent in Britain just before and after the invasion of B.C. 55.

The result of this comparative evidence places the existence of a pre-Roman British coinage beyond any doubt, notwithstanding the supposed direct assertion of Cæsar to the contrary; and it is equally certain, that its origin can be traced back, through Gaul, to the Greek model of the Stater of Philip II. of Macedon. It would occupy too much space here to follow all the arguments by which this assumption is supported (any one anxious to do so, will find full details in Chapter II. of Mr. Evans's work). The following, however, are the main grounds on which the conclusions are based:—

1st. That, owing to the close communication we know[5] to have existed between Britain and Gaul, it is unlikely that this medium of exchange, one of the first marks of civilisation, should have existed on the other side the Channel, without its convenience having been appreciated and adopted on this.

2nd. Mr. Hawkins has shown,[6] that not only is the passage in the Commentaries corrupt, where Cæsar, speaking of the Britons, says, "Utuntur aut ære, aut annulis (taleis) ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummis," but that in many MSS. the words "aut nummo aureo" occur after "ære;" and that thus Cæsar distinctly affirms the existence of a coinage in the island

[4] Mr. Evans has not only given me permission freely to refer to this important work, but it is to his kindness that I am indebted for the loan of the plates from which the larger portion of the illustrations to this paper are taken. I cannot thank him too often or too publicly for contributing in so high a degree to the success of this compilation for county reference; and, as it would be impossible to give a clearer or more concise statement of the facts connected with this period of history than is to be found in his work, it will be seen that it has been somewhat extensively quoted in the present essay.

[5] Cæsar de Bell. Gall. II. 4, IV. 20, V. 12, 14.

[6] Silver Coins, p. 8.

prior to his arrival. Passages from Strabo (lib. ii, p. 280); Dion Cassius (lib. xl, sect. 3); Tacitus (Vit. Agric. cap. 12); Solinus (cap. xxxi, *sec. alios* xxii); Cicero (Ep. ad. Att. IV., 17); Suetonius (Vit. Jul. Cæs. xxv), and other Roman historians, also tend to confirm it.

3rd. Cæsar imposed a yearly tribute upon the inhabitants—and, at one time, it was regularly paid—though Strabo says it was afterwards commuted for light import and export duties into Gaul. This tax would not have been demanded, if there had been a total ignorance of the use of gold and silver amongst the Tributaries.

4th. We find the earliest British coins to be almost exclusively struck in gold, and founded on a model which can by no reasonable interpretation be supposed to be Roman; which would not be the case, did the origin of the coinage date subsequently to the invasion of 55 B.C., for then, not only should we expect to find the dies drawn from Roman models, but the currency also started in the baser metals as well.[7]

[7] "In or about the year 356 B.C., Philip acquired the gold mines of Crenides, and worked them, so as to produce an annual revenue of about a quarter of a million sterling. Henceforth the gold stater—the *regale numisma* of Horace—became everywhere diffused, and seems to have been seized upon and copied by the barbarians who came in contact with Greek civilisation."

"In Gaul this was especially the case, and the whole of the gold coinage of that country may be said to consist of imitations, more or less rude and degenerate, of the Macedonian stater."

"Another reason for the adoption of this model is to be found in the probability, that in 279, when Brennus plundered Greece, he carried away a great treasure of these coins, which became current in Gaul. "(Evans, p. 24.)

"Philip died in 336 B C., and therefore we may suppose his coins to have been imitated in Gaul about 300 B.C. The copies of this time would, however, be merely servile (such as the one figured in Plate I. fig 2), and some considerable time must have elapsed for the metamorphosis to the form in which it first appears in England (Plate I., figs. 3 and 4.) A hundred and fifty years have been assigned as a reasonable time for this change, and 150 B.C. fixed upon as the probable time for the introduction of coinage into Britain."

The weight of the earliest British coins confirms this selection of date, since we know that the stater gradually became reduced in weight as it came to be degraded in design by the influence of the barbarian anarchy through which it passed; there being, besides, a strong tendency amongst all nations, civilized as well as barbarian, to debase the currency, for the sake of some small temporary advantage to the governing power." (See Evans, p 26)

"The weight of the original Philippus was 133 grains, that of our earliest prototype 120 grains, whilst the coins of the British princes in the Augustan æra had sunk to 84 grains. Supposing this gradual diminution in weight to have been regularly progressive, the standard 120 would have been reached in 226, B.C. but it is probable that it proceeded more rapidly at first than subsequently, and 150 B C. is about the date to which several circumstances point." (See Evans, p. 31)

As, therefore, the Britons derived their knowledge of the art of coinage from Gaul, it is but reasonable to expect to find upon their coins an imitation, more or less rude, of the Macedonian Philippus; and the greater or less resemblance to the prototype affords some means of approximately estimating the date, and although it would require some considerable amount of faith to believe, without being shown the connecting links, that the devices on the coins Plate I., Nos. 5, 6, 11 and 12 *e.g.*, were meant to represent the same objects as are figured on Plate I., No. 1, yet such belief becomes possible, when a series is attentively examined, and the progress of the change gradually traced. It will be seen that in "design," as well as in Natural History, the most prominent features become developed and increased, whilst the minor details disappear. This course of design on British coins may be regarded as an interesting illustration of the Darwinian theory of Natural selection, "and the survival of the fittest," and, as such, has already formed the matter of a discourse by Mr. Evans, at the Royal Institution.

The following table shows in what numerical relation the coins found in Sussex, in the several metals, stand to those of the whole of Britain. They form one-fifth of the Inscribed, and one-third of the Un-inscribed, series; and, moreover, we find that whilst out of the 380 types altogether known, not more than half are in gold, of the ninety coins comprising the Sussex list, seventy-two are in this metal.

These facts point to the existence of an earlier and more extensive coinage on the coast than in the interior, and to its being more dissimilar to the Roman currency.

Table showing the proportion of British Coins found in Sussex to those of the whole of England, and in what metals they are severally struck.

Un-inscribed Series.

	England.	Sussex.
Gold	81	39
Silver	19	2
Bronze	10	1
Tin	9	1
Billon	12	—
	131	43

Inscribed Series.

	England.	Sussex.
Gold	111	33
Silver	75	13
Bronze	63	1
	249	47
As above	131	43
	380	90

It is necessary, however, that we should draw attention to the distinction between "Sussex Coins" and "Coins found in Sussex." The former term comprises those types which were struck in Sussex, and whose area of circulation was principally restricted to the South Eastern District (as defined below), whilst the latter includes many types that are found distributed all over England, and, in fact, frequently in greater abundance in other districts than in our own. The wider range of these types stamps them as belonging, in common, to other tribes than the Atrebates, Regni, and the Belgic states colonized on the south coast, by whom were issued the true Sussex coins. Those figured on Plates II. and III. (except 17 and 18 on Plate III.) are Sussex coins, whilst the two exceptions, and the coins figured on Plate I., belong to the cosmopolitan class.

Whilst, however, we are considering the coins of Sussex, we must not confine ourselves too narrowly to the actual limits of the country of the South Saxons; though we shall find that those coins, which are indigenous to the South Eastern district, have nearly all occurred within the borders of Sussex itself.

Where it is not so, it is stated in the text.

The South Eastern district may be defined as a tract of country extending from Hastings to the Avon, in Hampshire, and bounded longitudinally by the North Downs.

PART I.

The Un-inscribed Series.

General Classification.—Ancient British coins may be roughly arranged in two groups—the *Un-inscribed* and

the *Inscribed* series. This arrangement is also chronological; as has already been shown, the unlettered coins date from about 200 to 150 B.C., whilst the Inscribed series commenced soon after the coming of Cæsar, and were continued up to the time of Claudius.

The *Un-inscribed* series is capable of still further division, into—

1st.—The "True British Class," which includes those coins where the design appears unaffected by Roman influence, and which are wholly Gaulish or Celtic in their character.

2nd.—The "Romano-Celtic," of which the members resemble, to a certain degree, the inscribed coins, in design, weight, and specific gravity.

All the coins on Plates I. and II. belong to the first-class, whilst those figured on Plate III., Nos. 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 may be referred to the latter. There are some also which appear transitional in character, the special traits of either class not being sufficiently marked to constitute a distinctive feature.[8]

Further Arrangement.—Besides this broad division, dependent upon the Inscription, a more complex one can be formed by grouping the coins together, according to the parts of the country in which they are found. This Geographical classification is more applicable to the Inscribed than to the Un-inscribed series, for though a certain system seems to govern the distribution of the latter, they are more widely spread and less localized than the former.

The districts into which the country can be conveniently divided for this purpose have been defined by Mr. Evans, as follows:—

1.—The *Kentish District.*—Kent and Eastern Surrey.

2.—The *South Eastern District.*—Sussex, Hampshire, and Western Surrey.

3.—The *Western District.*—Somersetshire, Wilts, Gloucestershire, and part of Oxon and Berks.

4.—The *Eastern District.*—Norfolk, Suffolk, and parts of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

[8] Plate III., figs. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 are transitional.

5.—The *Central District.*—Bucks, Bedfordshire, Herts, Middlesex, Essex, Northampton, and parts of Berks, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxon.

6.—The *Yorkshire District.*—Comprising Yorkshire and parts of adjacent counties to the South.

Mr. Evans says—

"There is no doubt that a classification of coins under the names of the various tribes mentioned in history would have been more satisfactory, but it is now almost, if not quite, impossible to ascertain the extent and position of the territories occupied by those tribes at the time the coins were struck."

Thus we might have called our own county the territory of the Atrebates and Regni, instead of the South Eastern District; Kent, the kingdom of the Cantii; the Eastern District, the country of Boadicea and the Iceni; and the central district, that of the Catyeuchlani and Trinobantes.

"In most instances we should probably have been right in assigning the coins, peculiar to each of the districts mentioned, to the tribes above cited; but when it is considered that the inscribed coinage ranges from the time of the invasion of Julius, until the days of Claudius, it becomes evident that, by alliance, or subjugation, of different tribes, there was probably a considerable alteration in the division of the country under the different reguli of that period. In fact, there are some tribes mentioned by Cæsar, such as the Ancalites and Bibroci, who are not enumerated amongst those who occupied Britain in the time of Ptolemy."

Under these circumstances, therefore, it is desirable to preserve the accepted classification according to present geographical limits, rather than attempt an arbitrary ethnological division.

The following is a list of the places in Sussex where British coins have been discovered, the types being also given in each instance :—[9]

Alfriston.—Pl. I., figs. 3 and 10; Pl. IV., figs. 3, 4 and 7.

Ashdown Forest.—Pl. II., fig. 16; Pl. III., figs. 9, 11, 15 and 16.

Battle.—Pl. VI., fig. 18.

Bognor.—Pl. II., figs. 8, 13, 14 and 15; Pl. III., fig. 14; Pl. IV., figs. 10, 11, 12 and 15; Pl. V., figs. 7 and 9; Pl. VI., fig. 13.

[9] As this list is necessarily imperfect, the writer will be obliged by anyone kindly furnishing him with an account of discoveries not referred to therein, by which means he hopes to complete the record. Such notes may be addressed to E. H. Willett, 5, Montpellier Crescent, Brighton.

Bracklesham.—Pl. II., fig. 15; Pl. III., fig. 12.
Bramber Castle.—Pl. IV., fig. 3.
Brighton.—Coin of Dubnovellaunus (*see* Evans Pl. IV., fig. 12).
Cackham.—Pl. I., figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10; Pl. IV., fig. 1.
Chichester.—Pl. I., fig. 12; Pl. II., fig. 8, also a plated coin of Tasciovanus (*see* Evans Pl. VI., fig. 11).
Dyke.—Pl. III., fig. 18.
Eastbourne.—Pl. I., fig. 9; Pl. II., fig. 15; Pl. III., fig. 17.
East Wittering.—Pl. IV., figs. 3 and 5; Pl. V., fig. 5.
Goodwood.—Pl. I., fig. 6.
Hastings.—Pl. I., fig. 5.
Heene.—Pl. I., fig. 9.
Holmbush.—Pl. I., fig. 9.
Kithurst Down.—Pl. I., fig. 3.
Lancing Down.—Pl. III., fig. 16; Pl. IV., fig. 8; Pl. VI., figs. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
Pagham.—Pl. I., fig. 9; Pl. II., fig. 15; (Dixon's "Sussex," 1st edit., p. 36); Pl. V., fig. 1.
Pevensey—Pl. III., fig. 5.
Polegate.—Pl. I., fig. 4.
Poling.—Pl. I., fig. 10.
Seaford.—Pl. I., fig. 3.
Selsea.—Pl. I., figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; Pl. II., figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; Pl. III., figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 13; Pl. IV., figs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; Pl. V., figs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; Pl. VI., figs. 13, 14 and 15.
Shipley.—Pl. I., fig. 10.
Shoreham.—Pl. V., fig. 1.
Steyning.—Pl. IV., fig. 3; Pl. V., fig. 4.
Tarring.—Pl. I., figs. 5 and 10.
Warbleton.—Pl. V., fig. 4.
Wiston.—Pl. I., fig. 9.
Worthing.—Pl. I., fig. 10.

Of these "*trouvailles*" the most important are—the Selsea, Bognor, Battle, and Alfriston "finds," and the discoveries in Ashdown Forest and on Lancing Downs.

The Bognor and Alfriston coins were exhibited by Mr. C. Roach Smith to the Numismatic Society, in November, 1842. (*See* "Proceedings and Collectanea Antiqua," Vol. I.). The former consisted of fourteen specimens, one of each of the types Plate II., figs. 8 and 13, four of Plate II., fig. 14, three of Plate II., fig. 12, and one of each of Plate IV., figs. 9, 14 and 15; whilst the latter comprised one of each of the types Plate I., fig. 10, Plate IV., figs. 3, 4 and 7.

There are no facts on record as to the particulars of the finds on Lancing Downs and in Ashdown Forest, except as to the description of the coins themselves. The former consisted of about a dozen small silver coins of Verica, and three brass or copper coins of Gaulish or Un-inscribed British origin. The latter comprised specimens in gold of the type, Pl. II., fig. 16, Pl. III., figs. 9 and 11; in silver, of the type in plate III., figs. 15 and 16. They are noticed in the *Num. Chron.*, Vol. ii., p. 231.

The hoard found at Battle consisted of a large number of coins of the Iceni, of the types, Evans, Pl. XV., fig. 2, and Pl. XVI., figs. 7 and 8. It is somewhat remarkable that they should have occurred so far from their original home; as the Iceni, of whom the famous Boadicea was at one time Queen, were located in the Eastern counties. Plate VI., fig. 18 (Evans, Pl. XV., fig. 2), is an example of the type. The discovery is alluded to in the *Num. Chron.*, Vol. i., p. 89.

History of the Selsea Find.

During the last few years a large number of British gold coins have been found on the coast, in the neighbourhood of Selsea, and as they were nearly all secured by the father of the writer, he has had an opportunity, almost unparalleled, of examining a series, that, for interest and importance in its historical bearing, has perhaps never before been approached by any one find of coins of this description.

Nearly 300 coins were found at various times, and the list includes as many as 20 new types, besides a great number that were before thought to be unique.

The discovery is a curious and important one, and deserves a short digression to recount its history.

Owing to a peculiar wave-action on the coast of West Sussex, coins and other heavy objects which had been buried in land long since encroached upon by the sea, are sorted and washed ashore, and distributed at various levels on the littoral, according to their size, weight, and specific gravity, and these coins have been

found at certain states of the tide, and under particular conditions of wind and weather, deposited on the sea coast. Most of them are of small size, and this circumstance is probably owing to the sorting agency before referred to, as it is likely that the larger ones, from their greater weight, have been deposited elsewhere.

Besides a quantity of metal of all ages, including shot and sixpences of the Victorian æra, that had been sorted according to their specific gravity by this wave-action, a number of small pieces of gold, varying in weight from 1 to 100 grains, have been found with the coins. They are of such shapes, sizes, and character, that it seems very probable they are the remnants of a quantity of the precious metal amassed for the purposes of an executive mint, and there seems nothing inconsistent with the idea that such of them as the links and beaten plates of gold hereafter described, were "manubiæ," or "vectigalia" of the Gallo-Roman period, at which epoch they had formed parts of personal ornaments.

The fragments consist of—

1.—A bar of yellow gold, 4½ inches long, weighing 104 grains.
2.—Another, shorter; weight, 42 grains.
3.—Two more, twisted in a similar manner to the British torques.
4.—Various pieces of wire; some plain, some plaited, some twisted, varying in thickness from that of finest silk to coarse string. Some of the more delicate pieces resemble the wire used in the surface ornamentation of Scandinavian jewellery.
5.—Thin plates of gold; one is pierced with microscopic holes for attachment to a textile fabric.
6.—Flattened ingots of a baser metal. These have the appearance of having been cast after alloy with bronze or copper. (Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S., has discovered some runic characters on one of these ingots, and it seems probable that it formed part of a ring.)
7.—Flattened links, ribbed transversely.
8.—Hollow annular objects. The largest, which appears to be plated over bronze, is similar to the Irish, so-called, ring money. (A specimen of this ring money is figured by Mr. Dixon as from Bracklesham bay. Its weight was 104 grains—singularly enough the exact weight of the bar of gold first referred to.)
9.—A chain of exquisite workmanship, formed by an alternation of double and single links, and attached to a star rosette, resulting in a point in which is a minute patch of niello.
10.—A very small rosette.

11.—A boat-like object, with gadrooned edge, much battered ; a link is attached to either end ; apparently it served as a setting to a stone now gone.

12.—A round flat disc of gold, apparently an unstruck coin.

Although some of these objects may belong to a later date (for instance, the chain, and some of the pieces of wire, which may possibly be of a Saxon age), yet I think there are reasonable grounds for presuming that the majority are of the same antiquity as the coins. The bars of gold are, as before observed, twisted in like manner to the Celtic torques, and this style of ornament is of great antiquity, and was not, so far as I am aware, continued after the third century of our era, if indeed it was produced at so late a date.

The round flat disc, weighing 23 grains, and having the rather high specific gravity of 15·25, affords additional support to the possible Mint theory, as it is, to all appearance, an unstruck coin, and bears evidence of having been hammered after casting. It is of the same colour and specific gravity as most of the flattened ingots, and its weight is about that of the coins of the Un-inscribed series.

Four of these ingots contain approximately the correct amount of metal for the small coins, and seem to have been cut in lengths. Two of them, weighing respectively 14 and 16 grains, are sufficiently near the value of the coins to have been ready for use.

Professor Church, of Cirencester, has kindly made some careful observations and experiments on the coins and gold work, with a view to seeing how far the analysis of the Inscribed and Un-inscribed series corresponds, and how both of these agree with the bullion gold ; this was done to ascertain whether, as was to be expected, the Romans introduced into Britain the custom of debasing the currency, along with the other advantages of civilization that they inculcated into the unsophisticated barbarian mind.

The results of Mr. Church's examination, which are given below, will show that the gold of which the jewellery is composed is much less alloyed than that which

gives value to the coins. The former contains a fair proportion of both the precious metals, whilst copper is found to be an important ingredient in the latter. The ingot analyzed (D) seems to have much silver in it, and gives an analysis which is not easy to explain; but it is very evident that the moneyers of Tincommius[10] were troubled by no scruples in debasing the currency, as in the coins of this Prince the copper is increased from 10 or 12 per cent. to between 30 and 40. A great improvement is seen in the analysis of a coin of Verica, but this, being a single instance, cannot be regarded as typical of the character of his money.

ANALYSES OF GOLD WORK AND COINS MADE BY PROFESSOR CHURCH, M.A., F.C.S.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
					Uninscribed Coins.		Inscribed Coins. TINCOMMIUS.		VERICA
	Twisted Bar.	Twisted Bar.	Plain Bar.	Ingot.	Evans Pl. E. 12.	Evans Pl. E. 1 & 2	Evans Pl. II. 4	Evans Pl. II. 5	Evans Pl. II. 12
Gold	90·73	66·82	* 73·8	44·	57·3	51·75	47·37	48·55	75·2
Silver	8·39	22·39	14.3	50·5	16·4	34·6	12·91	13·56	7·6
Tin	...	...	none	none	2·4	...	trace	1·15	...
Copper ...	·88	10·79	11·9	5·5	23·9	13·65	39·72	36·74	17·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Actual Sp. Gr.	18·05	14·83	...	...	13·23	13·07	10·88	10·64	12·6
Calculated Sp. Gr.	18·06	14·76	...	...	...	...	12·31	...	...

* Mean of analyses of three pieces of metal.

[10] It would have been unsatisfactory not to have given all the analyses together, though, properly, those referring to the inscribed series should have been reserved till Part II. of our paper.

Mr. Church says :—

Note 1.—An alloy having very nearly the composition of G or H above might be made by taking one volume or bulk of native argentiferous gold of S. G. 16·5 and one volume or bulk of copper or Roman bronze. Such an alloy might analyse—

Gold	. .	50 per cent.
Silver	. .	15 ,,
Copper	. .	35 ,,

Note 2.—The above specific gravities, so far as regards the coins, are curiously low; they are all much under the calculated figures for such alloys. G, for instance, gave 10·88 instead of 12·31. Another specimen of the Medusa type gave 10·6. On the other hand, the experimental and theoretical specific gravity of the bars A and B agree almost perfectly. I attribute the difference partly to the presence of oxides, &c., on the surface and in the pits and hollows of the coins; partly to the existence of internal cavities. My copper determinations are probably a trifle too high, in consequence of their having been determined by difference, when, in reality, a part of the difference ought to have been set down as sulphur, oxygen, chlorine, &c.

Note 3.—The tin in coins E and H was discovered by accident. I do not feel that these estimates are more than approximate. I think there was a trace of tin in G, and this metal may possibly have been overlooked in my former determinations of E and I. If bronze had been used in alloying the gold, 2 or 3 per cent. of tin would have been thus introduced.

LISTS OF THE SELSEA FIND.

LIST I.

UN-INSCRIBED.

SERIES A.—TRUE-BRITISH.

Type.	Wt.	Sp. Gr.	No.	Types.	Total.
Evans, Plate B, fig. 9	78·90	13·5	5		
,, ,, B, fig. 10			3		
,, ,, B, fig. 7	103	16	1		
,, ,, B, fig. 6	96	13·2	1		
,, ,, B, fig. 8	94	14	2		
,, ,, D, fig. 7	76	11·3	1		
,, ,, F, fig. 1	89	10	1		
				7	14
,, ,, B, fig. 14, or E, fig. 2	20	14	25		
,, ,, B, fig. 15	15	12	2		
,, ,, E, fig. 3	11-20	13	6		
*Num. Chron., Plate 1, fig. 4	13	12	1		
,, ,, fig. 6	16	12	1		
,, ,, fig. 1, 2 A and 2 B	20	13·5	6		
,, ,, fig. 3	18	14·5	1		
Evans, Plate D, fig. 4	22·4	14	1		
,, ,, E, fig. 10	21	15	7		
Varieties of this type	22	15	7		
One unintelligible variety of E, 10	21	15	1		
Concave varieties [1]	18	13	3		
One small plain disc	16		1		
Num. Chron., Plate I., fig. 8 [2]	12·5	11	1		
,, ,, ,, fig. 8 [2]	13	10	1		
,, ,, ,, fig. 7 [2]	15·5	13	2		
,, ,, ,, fig. 5 [2]	12		1		
				17	66
SERIES B.—ROMANO-CELTIC.					
Evans, E, 6, Num. Chron. Plate I., fig. 10	15	11·5	11		
Num. Chron. Plate I., fig. 11	14·5	12	18		
Evans, Pl. E, 12 [3]	15·5	11·5	26		
Num. Chron. Plate II., fig. 14 [3]	15·	11·0	3		
				4	58
				28	138

[1] Coins with no device upon them, but very hollow in shape.
[2] Are transitional in character.
[3] These two might be classed with the inscribed coins.

* The number of the *Num. Chron.* referred to here is N.S. Vol. xvii.—The plates 1 and 2 (of *Num. Chron.*) refer to the *British* coins there described.

INSCRIBED.

COMMIUS?

Type.	Wt.	Sp. Gr.	No.	Types.	Total.
Evans, Plate I., fig. 10			1	1	1
TINCOMMIUS.					
Num. Chron. Plate II., fig. 1	14·5	11	13		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 2	15	11	9		
Evans, Plate II., fig. 2	16	11·5	14		
,, ,, II., fig. 6	16	12	3		
Num. Chron., Plate II., fig. 3	15·5	11·5	29		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 4	15	12·0	10		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 5	16	11·5	14		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 6	15	12	1		
				8	93
Evans, Plate II., fig. 12	82	12·5	3		
				1	3
				9	96
VERICA.					
Evans, Plate II., fig. 10	80	11·5	1	1	1
,, ,, II., fig. 12	16	11	9		
,, ,, III., figs. 1 and 2			9		
Num. Chron., Plate II., fig. 7	14	12	1		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 8	10	12	1		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 9	16	11·4	2		
,, ,, ,, II fig. 10	16	12·5	2		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 11	16	10	2		
,, ,, ,, II., fig. 12	15·5	11·5	1		
				8	27
				9	28
EPPILIUS.					
Num. Chron., Plate II., fig. 13	16	11	2	1	2
				20	127

LIST II.

(SUMMARY OF LIST I.)

UN-INSCRIBED.

	Types.	Number.	Types.	Number.
Series A.—"British" (large)	7	14		
,, ,, (small)	17	66		
Series B.—"Romano-Celtic"	4	58		
			28	138

INSCRIBED.

	Types.	Number.	Types.	Number.
COMMIUS (large)	1	1	1	1
TINCOMMIUS (large)	1	3		
TINCOMMIUS (small)	8	93	9	96
VERICA (large)	1	1		
VERICA (small)	8	27	9	28
EPPILLUS (small)	1	2	1	2
As above			20 28	127 138
Total			48	265

It was intended to confine the first part of this paper entirely to the Un-inscribed Series, but as the names of the British Princes Verica and Tincommius have unavoidably crept into the Introduction, it is necessary to explain that these Reguli, together with their brother Eppillus, are supposed to have been the sons of one Comius, or Commius, an ambassador sent over by Cæsar from Gaul to exhort the inhabitants to tender him their allegiance, and that the territory over which they ruled is formed in a great part by modern Sussex.

It is proposed, in a subsequent volume of the Collections, to give an account of the coinage of these three brothers, and to recount what history has to say on the eventful, but somewhat chequered, career of their illustrious father.

In the present part we must confine ourselves to a descriptive catalogue of the

Un-inscribed Series.

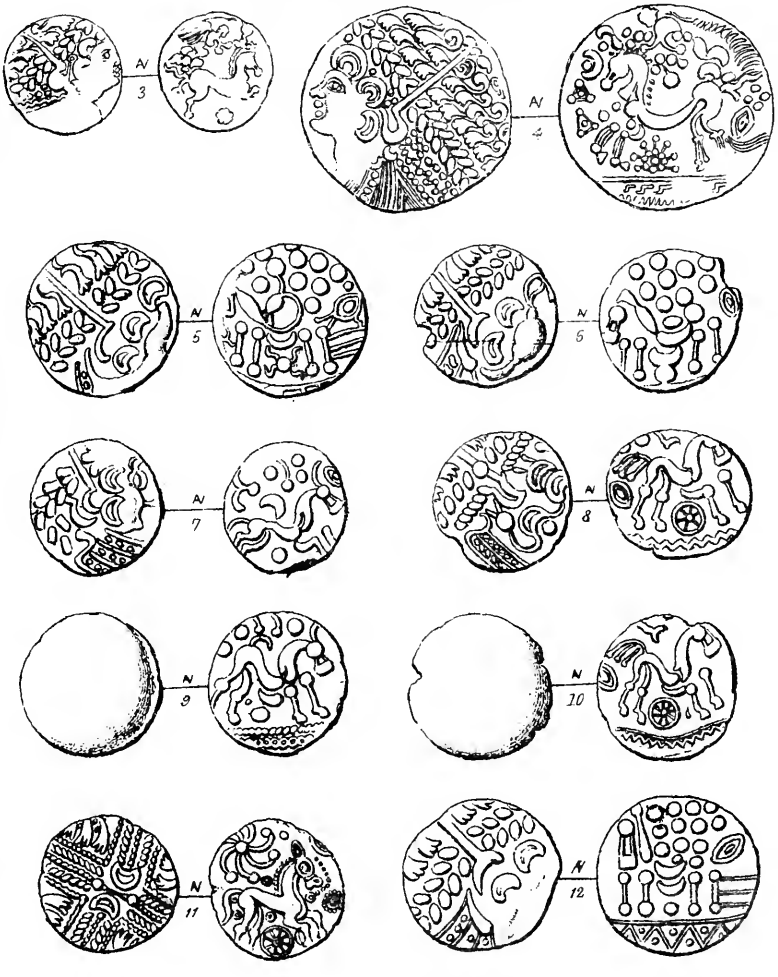
A brief explanation of some of the terms and observations used in the following catalogue may be necessary to enable those, who have not made coins a special study, to understand the technical description of the plates.

The contractions A. R. Æ. T. over the lines joining the obverses to the reverses signify the metal in which the coin is struck, and are abbreviations for the Latin words Aurum (Gold), Argentum (Silver), Aes

GREEK MODEL

GAULISH IMITATION

BRITISH DERIVATIVES (SUSSEX).



UN-INSCRIBED SERIES

(Brass), Stannum (Tin), whilst the letter B. denotes that the metal occurs in Billon, an ancient alloy of tin, copper, and silver. The terms, ring ornament, decorated ring ornament, rosette and pellet, ornamented pellet, star of pellets, have been adopted at Mr. Evans' suggestion for forms of decoration peculiar to this class of coins, and can be better understood, when they occur in the text, by reference to the plates, than by an attempt to describe them at length.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

PLATE I.—FIG. 1.

Later Greek Art, circ. B.C. 350.

N 133 grains.

Obv.—Laureate bust of Apollo to the right.

Rev.—Charioteer in a biga (under the horse's body, a helmet); below the exergual[11] line, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.

PLATE I.—FIG. 2.

Obv. & Rev.—Similar to preceding, but ruder in execution; on the reverse, beneath the body of the horse, a triquetra (or three-legged figure).

Although this coin is said to have been found in Surrey, it is undoubtedly Gaulish: no specimen of British minting approaches so near to the original model in design and treatment.

Its occurrence in England, and its acquisition by my father, are most opportune for the purpose of this paper, as it is an excellent illustration of the transition which took place from the Greek masterpiece to the barbaric derivatives. It will be seen that the general features of design are preserved intact, but the hand of the com-

[11] The exergue is the small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin, and in which the inscription is sometimes placed; it is derived from the Greek εξ out, and εργον work; literally, "out of the field or design."

paratively unskilled workman is very evident on the provincial copy.

The first elements of disintegration, so to speak, are apparent, and dots, produced by the stroke of a punch, and in a manner irregularly distributed, replace the accurate and carefully disposed lines with which the dexterous Greek has drawn the horses of the biga. The whole design is loose and careless, and wanting in expression of that firm, self-restraining precision, by which the hand of the artist obeys the eye, as surely as the well-trained war horse obeys the slightest movement of the hand of its rider.

We may consider that the first four coins on Plate I. reflect the relative states of civilization in the 2nd and 3rd centuries B.C. of Greece, Southern Gaul, and Britain. The latter, far removed from the civilizing centre, is as yet affected but vaguely, and only in a secondary degree, by the all-pervading influence of the artistic Greek; while Gaul, from her proximity, and in fact containing Hellenic colonies within herself, is more visibly and thoroughly seasoned by the leaven of classical tradition.

The Gaulish coins do not, however, supply all the links in the chain connecting the Greek Stater with the British prototypes, and there is no doubt that both series were greatly modified in accordance with the religious traditions of the people and the national mythology; and as the Gauls are thought to have regarded Britain as the birthplace of their religion, and were accustomed to send their priests there to be educated in Druidism, it is likely that this factor was in wider operation on this side the Channel than on the other.

Certainly the drapery, or gorget on the neck, and the band with pendant hooks, are peculiarities only found on British modifications of the original.

"The regular arrangement of the hair may have been made to suit the engraver's convenience, but more probably this carefully dressed hair is one of the attributes of Apollo Belinus. Among the Gauls the length of their hair first gave rise to the name of Gallia Comata for one

of the divisions of their country; while among many northern nations length of hair was a characteristic distinction of royal birth." (Evans, p. 48.)

The type of the reverse is also rather a reminiscence, than a direct imitation, of that of the Philippus. The chariot of the biga has nearly disappeared, or is at best represented by an ill-formed wheel; while the charioteer has become merged in a winged Victory, probably derived from a Sicilian source, on the coins of which country it is of frequent occurrence.

The two horses of the biga are combined into one, but the legs are bifid, in remembrance of its former duality.

"Did there exist a drawing of the renowned Sleipnir, the eight-legged horse of the Edda,[12] which excelled all horses ever possessed by gods or men, it would probably present an appearance somewhat similar." (Evans, p. 49).

The exergual line is still preserved, but the inscription beneath it is only represented by a succession of meaningless ornaments.

Many of the objects occurring in the field may have had an especial signification—religious, civil, or otherwise—but the adjuncts met with in the numerous degradations of the design may be more safely assigned to the laziness and incompetence of the engraver, than to his ignorance of what the objects he was copying were originally assigned to represent. (Evans.)

PLATE I.—FIG. 3.

Evans Pl. A, fig. 3.

Æ weight 22-27 grains.

OBV.—Beardless bust to the right, similar, except in position and size, to that figured No. 4.

(As the design is there more fully displayed, it is described in that example.)

[12] On a Danish bracteate found at Scania, in Sweden, and figured in Waring's "Ceramic Art in Remote Ages," there is a representation of a warrior worshipping before a horse. This horse has been supposed by some to have been intended for Sleipnir. It is not unlike the present example.

Rev.—Horse galloping to the right; above, a winged Victory; pellets and rosettes in the field.

This type is not confined to Sussex, but has occurred in Kent, and also as far west as Cornwall. It is figured in Ruding, Pl. i., 21, and in Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall, Pl. xxix., 8. Specimens have been found on Kithurst Down, at Alfriston, and at Seaford.

Coins with the head turned in the same direction as the model, as in this instance, are rarer than those on which it is turned to the left (Pl. I., fig. 4). The reversion is probably due to the engraver having copied the design on to the die without considering the change which would be produced by an impression.

PLATE I.—FIG. 4.

Evans, Pl. A, fig. 4.

Æ weight 120 grains.

Obv.—Beardless bust to the left, the face projecting far beyond the neck, which is covered with drapery, or possibly by a gorget, ornamented with plain and beaded lines. The front hair is represented by solid crescents, and the back hair is arranged in symmetrical tiers; across the head is a wreath formed of ovate billets, their points downwards; at right angles to this is a plain band, extending round the back of the head, and terminating in a hook over the ear.

Rev.—Disjointed horse to the left, the legs represented by double lines; the joints of the hind legs are trefoiled; above, a Victory, pellets, and crescents; below, a radiated rosette, over the exergual line, and beneath it a meaningless inscription; in front, triangles of pellets; behind, an oval wheel.

The coin found at Polegate, in 1872, and described by Mr. F. C. S. Roper, is the only instance of this type occurring in Sussex, though it has been found at Godalming in Surrey, and Barnden, near Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, two other localities in the South-Eastern District. It is common in Kent and Essex. Specimens have also been found in Northern France.

PLATE I.—FIG. 5.

Evans Pl. B., fig. 5.

Æ weight about 93 grains.

Obv.—Portions of laureate bust to the right, only one row of the back locks showing; the bandlet across the wreath is very prominent, the three open crescents, representing the front hair arranged nearly in a straight line; the face, a mere elongated protuberance; the billets, composing the wreaths, point upwards and outwards.

Rev.—A curiously shaped object, intended for a horse, to the right; four bars terminated at either end by pellets constitute the legs; whilst the body, neck, and head are formed respectively by an oval protuberance, a curved line, and an oval pellet, joined to a circular one by a retracted line; above, in the field, are numerous pellets; below, an elongated solid crescent pointing upwards, and a pellet with four twisted arms issuing from it, and arranged like a fylfot cross; in front are three parallel horizontal bars joined to an upright, and over them is a beaked ellipse enclosing a pellet. The exergue is generally ornamented with a zig-zag pattern.

The only instance of this type being found in Sussex is the coin originally figured by Mr. Dixon from Tarring, unless the one found at Hastings, in 1857, and described by Mr. Ross, IX. S.A.C., p. 367, was of this sort. It is impossible, however, to recognise the type by the description there given, for though "clearly British," it is certainly not "of the period immediately succeeding Cæsar's invasion," nor "rudely imitating the Roman coins which exhibit a horse and chariot on one side and the Emperor's head on the other."

PLATE I.—FIG. 6.

Evans Pl. B., fig. 6.

Æ about 96 grains.

Obv.—Nearly similar to No. 5; the billets of the wreath, however, point down instead of upwards; and the topmost open crescent is merged into a loop attached to the facial protuberance; rather more of the gorget is visible.

Rev.—Disintegrated horse to the left; pellets, crescents, and bars in the field; behind, the elliptical wheel.

Found at Goodwood, in 1850, and at Selsea in 1875.

Both this and No. 5 have a range beyond the South-Eastern District. They occur in Cornwall, Dorset, and the South-Western counties, as well as in Oxfordshire.

PLATE I.—FIG. 7.

Evans Pl. B. fig. 7.

N about 100 grains.

Obv.—Portions of laureate bust to the right, in the same dismembered condition as on the two preceding coins; the facial bulge occasionally showing the contour of the cheek, and sometimes approaching a profile; the billets are more rectangular in form, and point, as on No. 6, downwards.

Rev.—Conventional British horse to the right; above, a solid crescent, pellets, and objects like meteors; in front, an open ellipse; below, a pellet.

Found at Selsea and Cackham, also not uncommonly in Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Bedfordshire.

PLATE I.—FIG. 8.

Evans Pl. B., fig. 9.

N general weight about 90 grains.

Obv.—Portions of laureate bust to the right, without any visible signs of the face; the open crescents representing the front hair are connected by a curved line, giving to the whole a serpentine form; this similarity is increased by a beaked pellet, which terminates the figure.

Rev.—Horse with tripartite tail and detached legs to the right; behind, an oval wheel; below, a circular wheel; the exergual line is zig-zagged and curved.

The original of the oval wheel, on this and other coins of this class, is doubtless the perspective aspect of the wheel of the chariot on the Greek coin.

One of the commonest of the large Un-inscribed coins. Found at Selsea and at Cackham.

The great find at Whaddon Chase of nearly 2,000 gold coins contained a number of this type. It has also occurred in Berks, Kent, Surrey, and Oxfordshire.

PLATE I.—FIG. 9.

Evans Pl. B., fig. 8. *Ruding Pl. I., figs.* 3 *and* 4.

N usual weight about 90 grains.

Obv.—Plain and convex.

Rev.—Disjointed tailless horse to the right; pellets, crescents, and curved lines in the field; the exergue is ornamented with corded line and network chain.

The obverse of these coins has in all cases been struck from dies having a concave recess with a flat rim round it. There is no doubt that the engraver of the dies must have copied a coin, which had once had the laureate bust upon its convex surface, but which had become obliterated from wear; the raised band that occasionally runs across the obverse is a faint reminiscence of the wreath that forms so conspicuous a feature on the generality of coins of this class. (Evans, p. 63.)

Sussex specimens from Selsea, Eastbourne, Heene, and Wiston.

Range.—Kent, Surrey, Dorchester, Essex, Norfolk, and South Lincolnshire.

PLATE I.—FIG. 10.

Evans Pl. B., fig. 10.

N usual weight 90 grains.

Obv.—Plain and convex.

Rev.—Horse and accessories similarly displayed to that on fig. 8.

Found at Worthing, Tarring, and Selsea, in Sussex. Also at Whaddon Chase, in Buckinghamshire, in Berks, Oxon, Middlesex, and Kent.

PLATE I.—FIG. 11.

Evans Pl. D. fig. 7.

N usual weight 82-83 grains.

Obv.—Cruciform ornament, formed by sets of five wreathed, beaded, or plain lines, at right angles to each other, with open crescents, back to back in the centre, and two pellets joined by a bar be-

tween them. In the angles are such portions of the wide-spread bust, as the locks of the back hair ornamentation on the neck.

Rev.—Horse galloping to the right; above, a star with seven curved arms terminating in pellets; below, a wheel; in front, a rosette; before the horse's head, an elliptical ring ornament, scarcely visible in this instance; in the field, various pellets, or sometimes annulets and small crescents.

On this coin the remains of the laureate bust have become cruciform; the lanceolate objects, which were originally intended to represent the back hair, are now placed in the angles of the cross; whilst the open crescents from the front hair appear back to back, only separated by a line (also the remnant of the hook as seen on No. 5), and the whole being no longer an attempt at a head, but forming a conventional design.

First discovered at Wonersh, near Guildford; since at other places in Surrey, and at Selsea in Sussex.

PLATE I.—FIG. 12.

Evans Pl. F., fig. 1 (*though there in silver*).

N weight 80 grains.

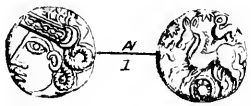
Obv.—Portions of laureate bust very similar to No. 5.

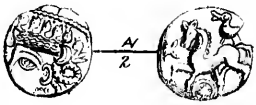
Rev.—Attempt to represent a horse, being a combination of figs. 5 and 6 (which see). The exergual ornamentation is very prominent. The gate and ellipse are prominent features.

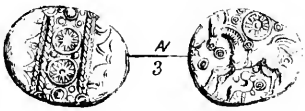
Of very base gold; found near Chichester. This is a common type in the western counties—Dorset, Hants, Somerset and Wilts—though it is generally found in silver.

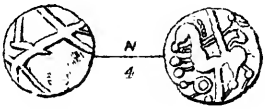
The degree of coarseness in the execution of the horse (!) on the reverse is almost incredible. In fact, were it not for other coins, such as No. 6, which supply the intermediate links, it would be impossible to recognise any animal whatever in the assemblage of lumps and lines with which the field is covered.

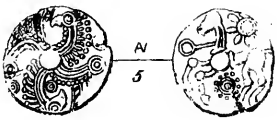
It is probable from the great difference in weight in different specimens of this class (40-96 grains), that the type was in circulation for a considerable time.

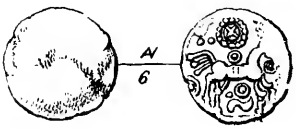


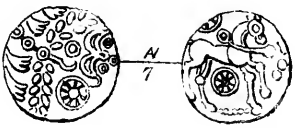


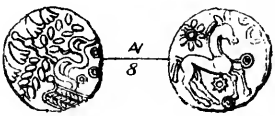


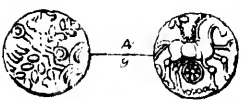


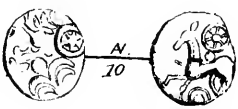


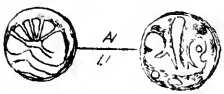


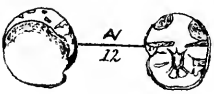


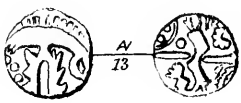


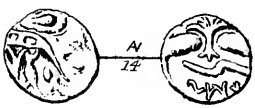


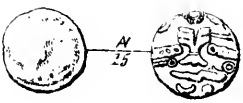


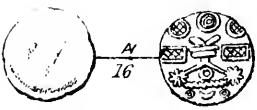












UN-INSCRIBED SERIES

PLATE II.—FIGS. 1 AND 2.

Num. Chron., N.S. Vol. xvii., *Pl. IX., figs.* 1, 2^{A}, 2^{B}.

N Usual weight about 20 grains, specific gravity 13·5.

OBV.—Beardless bust to the left, the temples bound by a network fillet, terminated at its lower extremity by an inwardly placed open crescent; over this is a row of club-shaped spikelets; behind the ear are two twisted spirals and remnants of conventional hair.

REV.—Barbarous horse to the left; in front a swastika; below, a wheel; above, portions of a rosette and a wingless bird with open beak; on some specimens the beak is wanting.

Both this coin and the next have been but recently discovered, and are important additions to the Sussex series. The head on the obverse may have been intended for Apollo, but the links are as yet wanting, connecting it with the Greek example.

Many details in the treatment of the design suggest its direct imitation of a Gaulish piece, if not actually engraved by a foreign artist.

In company with fig. 3, it exhibits a marked similarity to the coins in Evans, Pl. G., figs. 1 and 2, which have also had a Gaulish source assigned to them by some authorities, the parallel being most closely approached in the case of the reverses.

A metamorphosis has come over the charioteer, and he has become a bird sailing over the back of the horse; in one instance he has lost his beak, and in this form occurs as a meaningless retracted object in Plate III., fig. 6.

Had we any monumental evidence of Phœnician occupation or intercourse with the southern coast, by the occurrence of their coins I should be inclined to believe it possible that they had served as a model for this type; first, because it is difficult to assign it any place in the Philippic derivative chain, and secondly because there is a resemblance between it and the coins of the Carthaginian colony of Sex (Almunecar), in Spain, on which the head of Hercules occurs. The same network fillet

binds the temples in each case, and the spiral twisted arrangement of the hair is common to both.

A certain similarity is also to be traced between this head and that on the silver coin of Dubnovellaunus, (Evans, Pl. IV, fig. 11), the resemblance being in the fillet ornamentation of the forehead.

The type has only been found at Selsea.

PLATE II.—FIG. 3.

Num. Chron., N. S. Vol. xvii., *Pl.* ix., *fig.* 3.

Æ Weight 18 grains, specific gravity 14.5.

Obv.—Two corded lines across the field terminated at either end by a ring ornament ; between them, two wheels ; in the spandrils, formed by the lines and wheels, are six pellets placed so as to make a rectangle. In chief and in base, a ring ornament flanked by two pellets; on either side of the corded lines, masses of conventional hair, and on the dexter side a beaded line.

Rev.—Horse with disjointed limbs, to the left ; below, a bird at rest ; above, a wheel; in front the swastika, plain and ornamental pellets *semées* in the field.

This coin was also found at Selsea.

The occurrence of the swastika cross 卐 upon these two last specimens is very interesting. It is its first appearance on British coins, unless the crab-like object below the horse in Plate I., fig. 5, be also intended for the sign. A Celtic shield, however, in the British Museum, is covered with the symbol.

The emblem is of great antiquity, and almost of world-wide recurrence, and is to be met with on buildings and personal decorations of most of the civilized nations, and at all epochs.

As a symbol of the oldest Vedic faith, it was regarded as the progenitor of heat, and light, and life. By the swift revolution of its axle, called the pramanthra (whence Prometheus), the sacrificial spark was generated.[13]

Thus symbolical, it is equally suited to, and has been

[13] Max Müller. Hibbert Lectures, 1878.

used by, the worshippers of Christ, Apollo, Mithras, Budda, Isis and Woden.

It is not found in connection with Babylonian or Assyrian remains, and it is scarce in connection with Egyptian mythology. But on early Buddhist temples, Indo-Scythian, Lycian, and Parthian coins; on Archaic Greek urns, Roman pavements and Etruscan jewellery; amongst the frescoes in the Christian catacombs; on the coins of Gnossus, Corinth and Syracuse; on Scandinavian bracteates, and amongst Danish Runes, we find this mystic emblem constantly cropping up.

Its meaning has never been definitely explained, but many circumstances point to its having stood for a signification of the sun, and an attribute of the god Apollo. As such, it is easy to account for its appearance here.

Its origin seems to have been the Greek *tau*, or the Etruscan, Coptic, or Phœnician equivalent for this letter. It appears on Pali inscriptions in India, and stands for the letter G amongst Northern Runes. It is no doubt more frequently met with in connection with sea-coast than inland towns, and has been supposed by some to have been a symbol for water, and thus may have been emblematic of purity amongst Scandinavian nations, an essentially ocean-loving race.

It is intimately connected with the triquetra or three-legged figure, the Trinacria of Sicily, and the badge of the Isle of Man. When occurring amongst Northern nations, either in the triple or quadruple form, it is generally regarded as intended for Thor's hammer, and thus is symbolic of the son of Woden.

This hammer, it will be remembered, had the especial property of returning to the god when thrown by him, and is the prototype of the modern savage boomerang. The use of the boomerang was, according to Bonomi, known to the Egyptians and Assyrians, and was not improbably an instrument of war amongst Northern as well as Southern savages. The resemblance between the weapon and the separate arms of this figure requires no demonstration.

The bird, too, is of a rare occurrence on Un-inscribed

coins; its meaning cannot be divined with certainty, but a connection with the Danish Raven may be hinted at; a bird very similar is figured on the Scanian bracteate before referred to.

PLATE II.—FIG. 4.

Evans Pl. D., fig. 4.

N weight about 26 grains.

Obv.—A number of raised lines and spikes crossing the field in various directions.

Rev.—Horse prancing to the left; above, from its haunches, a pole is erected at an angle, and inclining forwards, on which a figure is squatting, and apparently holding the reins attached to the horse's head. Below the horse is another pole, and a lyre-like object.

This coin is from Selsea. The type is scarce, and confined to the Southern coast and adjacent counties. The places of its discovery besides are, in the Thames near Kingston (Arch. Assoc. Journal, vi., p. 447), in London, near Reigate, at Godalming, and at the celebrated Karn Bré in Cornwall.

From their occurrence, indifferently, on both sides the Channel, these coins are considered by French authorities to belong to the maritime Belgæ. They afford numismatic evidence of the accuracy of Cæsar's account of the colonization of the South coast of Britain by the Belgæ, and of the intercourse maintained between the cognate tribes of Britain and the Continent (see Evans, p. 85).

The posture of the figure upon the horse is, in this type, remarkable, somewhat resembling a monkey on a stick. The lyre-like object beneath the legs of the horse does not occur on any other British coin, though frequent on the billon coins from the Channel Islands and on the Gaulish series. It may possibly be intended for the *cithara* of Apollo.

PLATE II.—FIG. 5.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 4.

Æ weight about 17 grains.

Obv.—A cruciform ornament, consisting of four arms, curved and fringed, issuing from a plate in the centre; two of the arms terminate in eagles' heads; the other two, in ring ornaments; in two opposite angles are detached ring ornaments.

Rev.—Horse prancing to the left; above, a star; below, a rosette; in front, an annulet joined to the horse by a bar.

The localities where the two specimens extant of this type were discovered are not known. The reverse, however, connects them with our series;—compare it with the reverse of fig. 8. There is a faint resemblance to the swastika in the design of the obverse.

PLATE II.—FIG. 6.

Evans, Pl. B., fig. 15.

Æ weight 18 grains.

Obv.—Plain and convex.

Rev.—Three-tailed horse to the right; above, a beaded circle enclosing a pellet with a cross upon it; below, an annulet and a retracted figure; behind, part of the elliptical wheel; ring ornaments and pellets in the field.

Another example, of whose resting-place there are no records. It resembles the following type.

PLATE II.—FIG. 7.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 1.

Æ usual weight 18-20 grains.

Obv.—Portions of the wide-spread bust; the open crescents representing the front hair conjoined, and before them three ornamented pellets; the head bandlet is also decorated with similar pellets; the neck-gorget is replaced by a wheel.

Rev.—A horse walking to the right; above and below, a wheel; there is an ornamental pellet at both ends of the reins which cross his neck; two pellets in front, and a beaded exergual line.

PLATE II.—FIG. 8.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 2.

Æ usual weight about 20 grains.

Obv.—Nearly similar to the coin last described, but with the gorget instead of the wheel on the neck.

Rev.—Horse with tri-partite tail to the right; in front, a ring ornament is joined to his chest by a bar; above, a star of oval pellets; below, an ornament resembling a cog-wheel, and a ring ornamented; in the field, annulets, &c.

These two types may well be considered together, their only points of difference being the wheel on both sides of No. 7, whilst it is absent altogether in No. 8, being replaced, in the position beneath the horse, by a cog-wheel ornament; the type with the wheels is the scarcer of the two.

They are among the commonest of the Sussex series, and have been found principally in the vicinity of Chichester and Bognor. The type is amongst those originally figured by Dixon, and has since been engraved in the Arch. Journal (Vol. viii., p. 112), in the Num. Chron. (Vol. vii., pl. 4, 10), in the Proceedings of the Num. Soc., and in Smith's Collectanea Antiqua, the specimens all coming from the aforementioned district. Another was found at Farley Heath, in Surrey, and one near Andover, in Hants.

PLATE II.—FIG. 9.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 3.

Æ weight 20-21 grains.

Obv.—Portions of laureate bust to the right.

Rev.—Similar to No. 8, with the exception of a wheel below the horse, instead of the cog-wheel ornament; also a beaded exergual line.

This type of coin, as well as the two last, varies considerably in module; some being thin and widely spread, others compact and thicker.

PLATE II.—FIG. 10.

Num. Chron., *Vol.* xvii., *Pl. IX.*, *fig.* 4.

N weight 13 grains; sp. gr. 12.

Obv.—Portions of laureated bust to the right; a wheel intermixed with the face.

Rev.—Horse to the left; above, a wheel; below, a ring ornament.

A single specimen of this type has been discovered at Selsea.

PLATE II.—FIGS. 11 AND 12.

N weight 20 grains.

These two coins belong to the commonest class, but to one, that is somewhat difficult to describe in the same definite manner as in the foregoing instances. An idea of its general appearance may be gathered from the examples here figured, which are typical specimens, though it is rare to find any two alike. They are nearly related to the four coins that follow, but these latter are more definite and constant in design. Their general weight is from 20-22 grains, as, notwithstanding their small size, they are much more solid, in proportion to the circumference, than most small British coins. It would be unwise to attempt any explanation of the design, as it was probably evolved from the inner consciousness of some native artist, and retains no signs of the original model visible to the eye of a nineteenth century collector.

If it had a signification, moral, religious, or civil, and is not, as I more than half suspect, a few meaningless lines, copied from a worn coin, arranged in an indiscriminate manner, its tradition has not been handed down to the present generation, but remains one of those mysteries for ever sealed up in the records of the past.

The type is most frequent on the coast near Bognor.

PLATE II.—FIG. 13.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 8.

Æ usual weight about 20 grains.

Obv.—A curved figure, somewhat resembling the back of a fish, with vertebræ prominently protruding from the upper part; beneath it, and proceeding from it, is an object shaped like a tuning-fork, the outside of which is notched into steps; in the field, pellets, &c.

Rev.—A crooked object traversing the field perpendicularly; from its upper part two branch-like excrescences issue pendant; from its base issue some wavy lines like rootlets; a narrow bar crosses the field horizontally, being divided in half by the upright object; towards the lower part, in the left hand corner, is a bent and notched bar; in the right hand corner, three pellets divided by a curved line enclosing two of them.

Found in Ashdown Forest, and on the Selsea peninsula.

PLATE II.—FIG. 14.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 10.

Æ usual weight about 20 grains.

Obv.—Similar in some respects to the last; the fish-like object is, however, indented, and has not the row of spikelets; the device is very indefinite.

Rev.—The general character of the design is similar to No. 13, but arranged in a more orderly manner; below the tree is a bent bar, and beneath that, some figures, possibly Runes, or letters of an unknown language.

Found at Bognor and Selsea; also at Karn Bré, in Cornwall, at Portsmouth, and near Romsey, and in Normandy.

PLATE II.—FIG. 15.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 11.

Æ weight about 20 grains.

Obv.—Plain and convex, with some irregularity of surface.

Rev.—In general features the same as No. 14, but the bars proceeding from the sides are stamped, and resemble the fillet binding the forehead of Nos. 1 and 2 on this plate; there is a rosette above the three annulets and lines in the field; and in the base, a crescent and a pellet.

Found at Bognor, Bracklesham and Eastbourne; also near Maidstone and Margate, in Oxfordshire, and on the coast of Normandy. There are several in the Museum at Boulogne.

These last six types are intimately connected, and have given rise to much speculation as to the meaning of their devices; some antiquaries have fancied that the crooked object was intended for the sacred knife with which the Druids cut the mistletoe, but so fanciful a theory is untenable. They occur in some numbers on the coast of France, but are not so numerous there as on this side of the Channel.

Mr. Evans regards them as the model from which the Medusa type of Tincommius (to be described in a future number of these Collections), was derived, saying that the resemblance to a jovial face in No. 14 is very strong; but it requires a considerable amount of trained aptitude to see the connection.

PLATE II.—FIG. 16.

Evans Pl. D., fig. 11.

N usual weight 20 grains.

Obv.—Plain and convex.

Rev.—A triangle; the base, a corded line terminated at either extremity by a star; the sides, plain bars; the apex, a peculiar arrangement of blocks, two being laid flat, the one upon the other—and two set upon end at an angle of about 45; inside the figure, an annulet; below it, a crescent between two annulets; on either side the blocks, a rectangle enclosing trellis work; above, three annulets, the centre one enclosing a smaller one, the other two trellis work.

This coin has been found on Farley Heath, and was amongst those discovered at Wonersh—both localities being in Surrey. It has not, so far as can be ascertained, been found in Sussex, but its relation to the foregoing specimens is too obvious not to include it in our list.

PLATE III.—FIG. 1.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* ix., *fig.* 5.

N weight 12 grains.

Obv.—Band composed of a corded, between two plain, lines across the field; in front, a star and a rosette; behind, lanceolate figures (locks of hair), and two pellets joined by a bar.

Rev.—Disjointed horse, embossed with ring ornaments, to the left; two radiated plates and three ornamented pellets, in the field.

This coin may be called "transitional." Its colour and specific gravity, and partly its character, resemble that of the Inscribed coins, whilst in some things it bears a likeness to Plate II., fig. 10, and those of Evans, Pl. E, 2 and 3.

PLATE III.—FIG. 2.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* ix., *fig.* 9.

N weight 12½ grains, sp. gr. 11.

Obv.—Plain, with two raised bands across the field.

Rev.—Barbarous horse to the right; in front, a rosette; above, a plate with beaded edge.

But single specimens of this and the last type have been discovered; both near Selsea.

PLATE III.—FIG. 3.

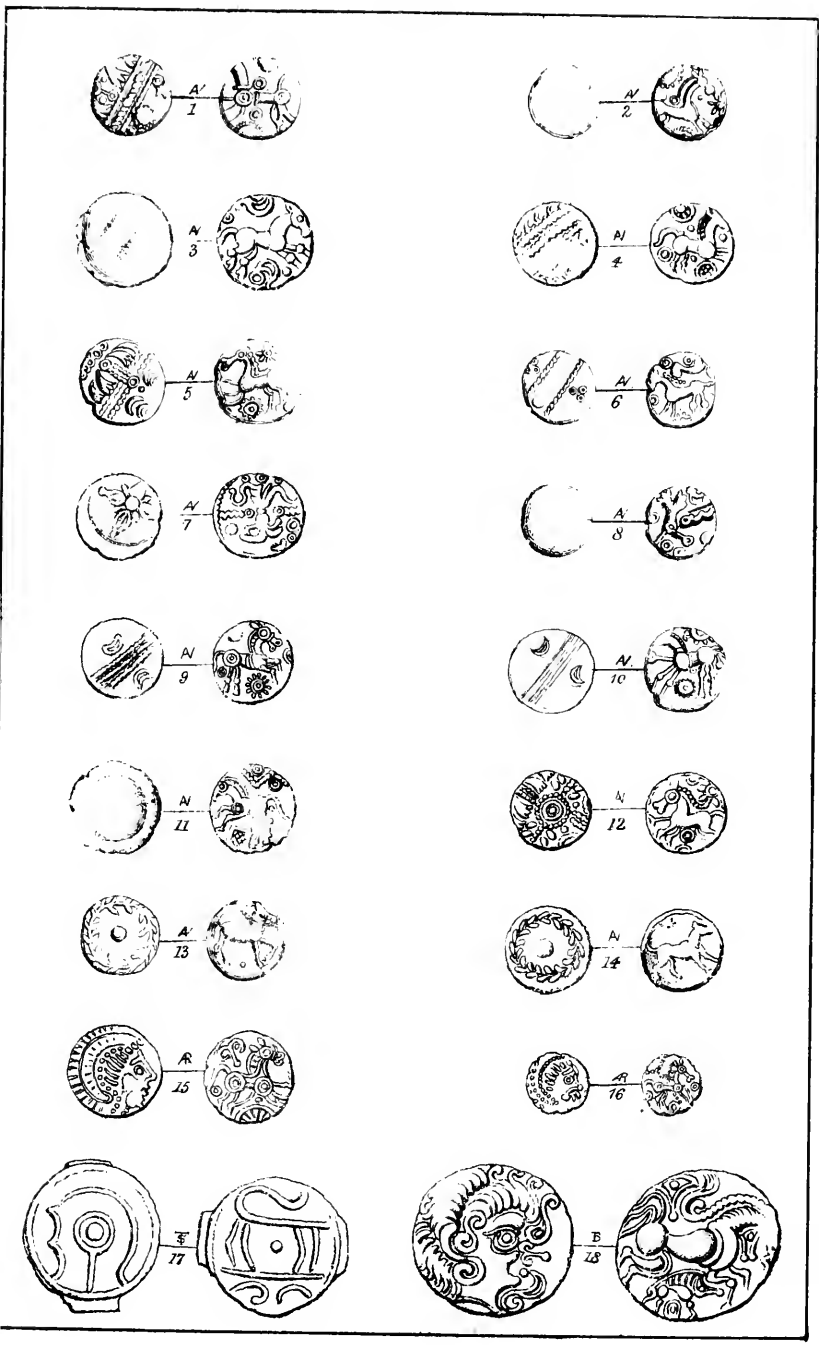
Evans, Pl. D., fig. 10.

N 21 grains.

Obv.—Plain and convex, but with a slightly-raised band across the field.

Rev.—Horse galloping to the right; above and below, two annulets connected by an open crescent. In the field, an annulet and pellets.

This type properly belongs to Surrey, having been discovered near Wonersh, and on Farley Heath. The resemblance to the "Sussex breed" in the horse serves to justify its being included in our series.



UN-INSCRIBED SERIES

PLATE III.—FIG. 4.

Evans, Pl. D., fig. 9.

Æ 10 grains.

Obv.—A wreath and traces of the hair of the laureated bust.

Rev.—Horse galloping to the right; above and below, a wheel; behind, an ornamented pellet; several pellets in the field.

Another of the Surrey coins closely allied to the Sussex series.

PLATE III.—FIG. 5.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* ix., *fig.* 6.

Æ weight 16 grains, sp. gr. 12.

Obv.—Voided cross, composed of two parallel beaded lines intersecting two others at right angles; at their point of contact they enclose a ring ornament; a ring ornament also terminates that limb which is perfectly displayed; in two angles are locks of hair, and in front two open crescents; behind the whole, a line of ring ornaments.

Rev.—Barbarous horse with a beaded mane to the left; below, a mullet; above, a rosette.

Found at Selsea.

Remarks upon the cruciform arrangement of the wreath will be found under the description of fig. 12.

PLATE III.—FIG. 6.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* ix., *fig.* 11.

Æ weight 12 to 15 grains, sp. gr. 12.

Obv.—Two corded lines across the field; between them, two ornamented pellets; on either side the bars, three annulets braced.

Rev.—Barbarous horse with beaded mane to the left; below, a rosette; above, an ogee-curved figure; pellets in the field.

One of the commonest types in the Selsea find. It has been already suggested that the bent figure above the horse was copied from the beakless bird on the reverse of Plate II., fig. 1.

PLATE III.—FIG. 7.

Evans, Pl. D., fig. 12.

N 19 grains.

Obv.—A raised circular boss, with a neatly-arranged four-leaved flower upon it.

Rev.—A strange figure somewhat resembling an octopus; a beaded bar ending in an annulet proceeding from both sides of the field towards the contracted part of the figure; annulets and pellets in the field.

It is highly improbable that this figure was intended by the artist to represent the cephalopod, with which we are so familiar; but it is just possible that a coin of either Tarentum, Croton, or Posidonia, upon which it is a not uncommon symbol, may have found its way into Britain or Gaul, and served as an object of imitation.

The connection of the figure with that on the reverse of the next type, as well as those on the reverses of Plate II., figs. 13, 14, 15, 16, is very obvious, and it is more reasonable to regard it as derived from the Philippus, the connecting links being as yet undiscovered.

The place of finding of this coin is not recorded, but its *provenance* must have been somewhere on the border line between Surrey and Sussex.

PLATE III.—FIG. 8.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.*, ix., *fig.* 8.

N weight 13 grains, sp. gr. 10.

Obv.—A raised band across the field; on it, two ornamented pellets.

Rev.—A strange figure, consisting of an ornamented pellet, from which issue three arms at equal distances, the upper arm expanding laterally, fan-shaped; the lower limbs are plain bars terminated by small annulets; on either side a wavy fillet runs out of the field; above, to the right, two annulets braced.

Found at Selsea. Compare this and the last coin with those on Plate II., figs. 13, 14. 15, 16.

PLATE III.—FIG. 9.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 5.

N weight 16-18 grains.

OBV.—A triple beaded wreath between two open crescents back to back.

REV.—Horse to the right; his hind quarters formed by a ring ornament; above, in front, and behind, ornamented pellets; below, a decorated ring ornament; the near foreleg of the horse, bifid; the mane, lyre-like.

This coin was found in Ashdown Forest, together with Nos. 11, 15, and 16.

PLATE III.—FIG. 10.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* ix., *fig.* 7.

N weight 15½ grains, sp. gr. 13.

OBV.—A triple wreath across the field, between two open crescents placed outwardly.

REV.—Horse with tripartite tail to the left; above, a rosette; below a raised ornamented plate; in front, a plate joined to the horse by a bar.

From Selsea; very similar to the last. The horse is, however, reversed in position.

PLATE III.—FIG. 11.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 8.

N weight 20 grains.

OBV.—Plain; the central portion convex.

REV.—Horse to the left, with a ring ornament on his shoulder; above, two sides of a rectangle formed by beaded lines and two ring ornaments; below, a trellised compartment.

From the find in Ashdown Forest; an ancient forgery (*i.e.*, a brass coin plated with gold) of the same type was found with it.

The trellis-work rectangle is a peculiarity of this type; compare it with Plate II., fig. 16.

PLATE III.—FIG. 12.

Evans Pl. D., fig. 14.

Æ 15 grains.

OBV.—A ring ornament surrounded by a circle of pellets, on either side of which appears the wreath, with a central line of pellets, crossed by two corded lines. In two of the angles of this cross are the lanceolate figures representing the back hair; in the other two the open crescents, representing the front hair of the wide-spread bust of the prototype.

REV.—Horse to the left with beaded mane; above, a star; below, a ring ornament; annulets in the field.

Found at Bracklesham; figured in Dixon's "Geology of Sussex."

It will be seen that the wreath that originally crossed the head of Apollo, being the most prominent feature in the design, is still preserved here, as in No. 5, arranged in the form of a cross. In the two following types and in several Gaulish coins, it assumes a circular shape.

PLATE III.—FIG. 13.

Num. Chron., N.S. Vol. xvii., *Pl.* ix., *fig.* 10.

Æ weight 15 grains, sp. gr. 11·5.

OBV.—A circular wreath enclosing a raised pellet.

REV.—Horse tripping to the right; above, a bar crossing the field obliquely; another pendant from it; below, a small pellet.

PLATE III.—FIG. 14.

Evans Pl. E., fig. 6.

Æ 16 grains.

OBV.—A circular wreath with a large pellet in the centre.

REV.—An animal resembling a dog or wolf to the right; possibly a star, above.

This type is only a modification of the last. The difference is probably owing to the defective state of preservation of the example from which this engraving

was taken. What appears to be a dog may, on an unworn coin, have been intended for a horse. Found at Selsea, Bognor, and Wittering.

PLATE III.—FIG. 15.

Evans Pl. F., fig. 11.

Æ 17-19 grains.

Obv.—A helmeted head to the right, the side of the helmet ribbed. Occasionally there is a circle of pellets or a rosette on the neck.

Rev.—Horse to the right, his shoulder and haunches formed by ring ornaments; below, a wheel; above, a rudely formed bucranium.

Five of these coins were found in Ashdown Forest, together with two of No. 12, and some gold coins before described; others have been found at Pevensey, and at Farley Heath, in Surrey. Their weight, about 18 grains, agrees with that of the gold coins with which they were found; therefore some well-defined proportion, such as 10, 12, or 20, to 1 must have existed between the relative values of gold and silver.

PLATE III.—FIG. 16.

Evans Pl. F., fig. 12.

Æ 3½ to 4 grains.

Obv. & Rev.—Very similar to the preceding, but less in size.

These are the smallest of the British coins; their weight shows them to have been intended for quarters of the last type.

The existence of such small coins would seem to imply a considerable degree of civilization amongst those for whom they were struck. The types and character of the gold coins found with them justify our assigning them to a late period in the issue of the Un-inscribed Series.

This type was found on Lancing Downs with Inscribed coins of Verica and Tincommius, and in Ashdown Forest, as before stated.

Un-inscribed British coins in silver are far less numerous than those in gold, and present but few varieties of type. It is probable that they belong, almost without exception, to quite the latter stage of British coinage, and that many of them are but little anterior in date to the invasion of Claudius.[14] It is of course impossible to determine what proportionate value they bore to gold, but their occurrence together shows that they had a simultaneous currency.

PLATE III.—FIG. 17.

Evans Pl., H., fig. 1.

Ⱥ weight 20 grains.

Obv.—A rude representation of a helmeted head.

Rev.—A few bars and lines, their meaning being uncertain. It has been suggested that the design is intended for a butting bull. It might also be mistaken for a hurdle.

Found near Eastbourne.

Mr. Evans says, in reference to the tin coinage of Britain :—

"The materials for writing an account of the ancient British tin coinage, or rather of an alloy in which that metal preponderates, are extremely scanty, there being no record of more than two or three discoveries of such coins in this country.

"We might have expected to have found many of the earliest British coins composed of tin, as that metal was one of the first articles of commerce between Britain and more civilized nations; yet it does not appear that tin in the shape of coins was ever current in that part of Britain where it was produced, inasmuch as coins of this metal are found most frequently in Kent, and only in one or two instances along the coast as far as Dorsetshire.

"Coins of this class have always been cast, not struck, and frequently exhibit impressions of the grain from the wooden mould on their surface."

They seem to have been cast in strings or chains, and then cut off, apparently with a chisel, and not with shears.

[14] Evans, p. 99, 100.

"Their degeneracy in type points to no great antiquity in the series, but their small intrinsic value is a further argument in favour of a considerable degree of civilization amongst the people among whom they circulated, implying the necessity of small change for daily transactions."

PLATE III.—FIG. 18.

Evans Pl. F., fig. 4.

Æ weight 90 grains.

Obv.—A head in profile to the right, the hair, face, nose, and eyes being formed by an extraordinary assemblage of curves.

Rev.—A horse to the right similarly drawn; below, a boar.

This coin is one of a class belonging to and found very frequently in the Channel Islands. They resemble the Gaulish series more than the British, though they are not unfrequently found in England. The present example was discovered near the Dyke, and is of bronze. The metal which the larger number are composed of is billon, an alloy of silver, copper, and tin; their weight is usually about 95 grains.

(To be continued.)

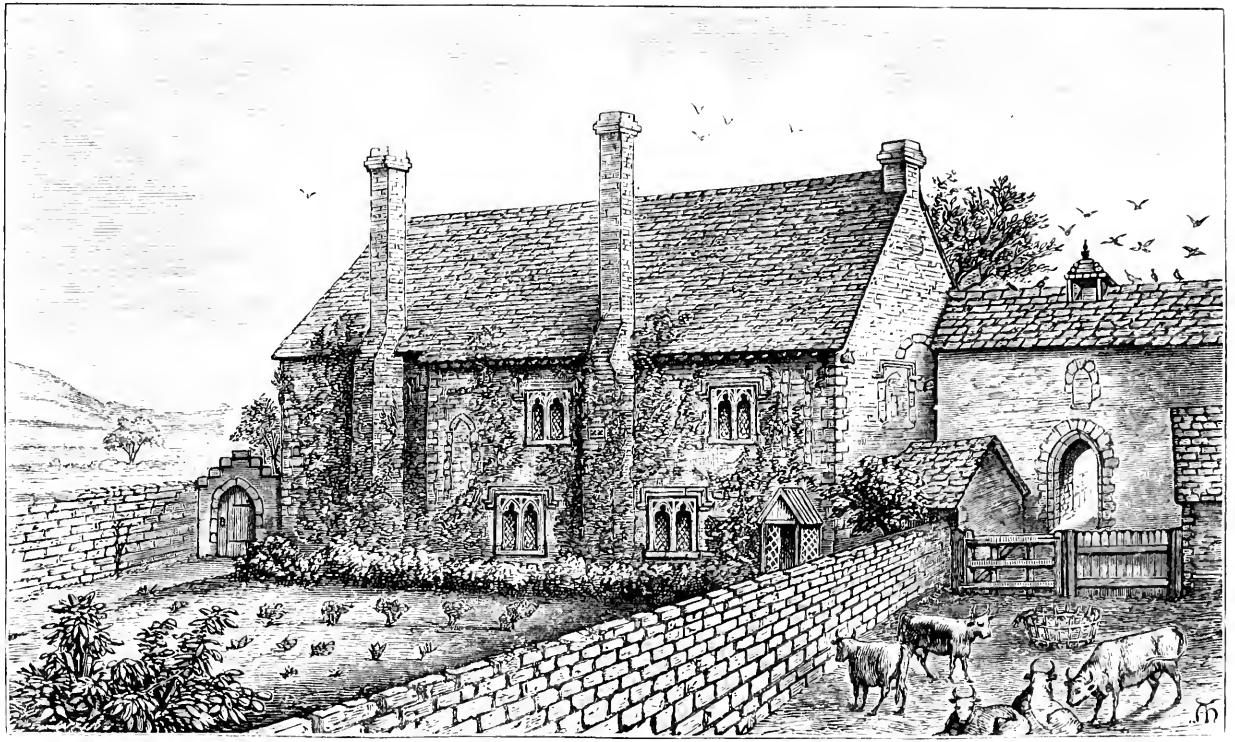
THE HUNDRED OF SWANBOROUGH.

By JOSEPH COOPER, F.S.A.,

Honorary Curator and Librarian of the Sussex Archæological Society.

As originally constituted, the Hundred of Swanborough would appear to have comprised, according to Domesday Book, the manors of Niworde (Iford), Dicelinges (Ditchling), Acescomb (Ashcombe), and Winterburne (Winterbourne). In a Subsidy Roll, 24 Edward I. A.D. 1296, Carlton Ride MSS. (E.B. 1781), it appears to have consisted of the parishes of Ifford, Kyngeston, and Westute (now S. Anne's, Lewes). In this and in all subsequent similar records Ditchling is described as forming part of the Hundred of Street. At the present time Swanborough includes only the two first-named parishes; and to these the following notes will mainly refer. "Some Hundreds," says Horsfield,[1] "have now merged into the neighbouring divisions" (*i.e.* Hundreds), "and, in many instances, a modern Hundred comprises parts of two or three, and sometimes more, of the ancient Hundreds"; and Sir H. Ellis gives instances[2] of "land assigned to a Hundred having been changed" to another hundred "by the verdict of the men of the Hundred." This is curious. One would have thought, that nothing short of an Act of Parliament (or, at least, the exercise of the Royal prerogative,) which could create and *grant*, could *change* the dimensions of Hundreds. The origin of their *names* puzzled Mr. Lower, and he invited[3]

[1] I Hist. of Lewes, 106.
[2] Introd. to Domesday, Vol. i., p. 188.
[3] XI., S.A.C., 228.



SWANBOROUGH MANOR HOUSE.

attention to that enquiry. How much more would he have rejoiced in solving this more difficult problem!

My notes are necessarily of a miscellaneous character, and it is proposed to classify them in the following order:—Prefatory, Geological, Topographical, Historical and General, Manorial, Ecclesiastical, Extracts from parish registers, parish accounts, &c.

PREFATORY.

Before proceeding to the details of the local history of our Hundred, it may be permitted (in accordance with a suggestion of our able Editor) to offer some brief observations on the position which a Hundred and a Hundred-Court held, with respect to the polity and jurisprudence of the Anglo-Saxons.

Beginning with King Ethelbert (A.D. 561), it appears that the Anglo-Saxon monarchs divided their territories into Shires, or Counties, and Townships.

Such divisions were probably in imitation of the Roman "pagi et vici," as these forms are frequently used by historians before the end of the Heptarchy.[4]

At a later period the Shires or Counties were subdivided by King Alfred (A.D. 875) into Trithings, Lathes, or Rapes. These subdivisions still subsist in England. The first, "Trithings," in the County of York; where, as Blackstone says, they are "by an easy corruption" denominated "Ridings;" the second, "Lathes," in the County of Kent; and the third, "Rapes," in our own County of Sussex.

By the same King these were still further subdivided into Hundreds. The Hundreds were again divided into "tithings," or districts containing about ten families.[5]

A Hundred was only a "franchise," consisting of a right to hold a Court, and belonged of common right to the King, though a subject may have it by grant from the Crown, or by prescription.[6] "By a grant of a Hundred

[4] Henry's Hist. Gt. Brit., Vol. iii., p. 311.

[5] Edinb. Review, Feb. 1822; Stubbs' Select Charters (Ed. 1870), p. 67.

[6] 3 Cruise's Digest, title "Franchise," p. 264.

such franchise passes, and *not* all the grantor's *lands* within that franchise,[7] but only a liberty."[8] If this be so, and they are the words of a Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Baron, Spelman's definition, who says, "*Est Hundredus portio comitatûs, quâ olim degebant* 100 *pacis Regiæ fidei jussores*,"[9] seems hardly exact enough. Still less, that of Gervase of Tilbury, who says, "*Hundredum constitisse ex hidarum aliquot centenariis*,"[10] for that would be to make it to consist of the very land, *i.e.*, a corporeal hereditament. Though legally speaking an incorporeal hereditament only, a Hundred has this element of corporeal hereditaments; that it has territorial metes and bounds, or, like a circle in Euclid, it has circumference, including, though not being identical with, the area within it.

One of the chief members of the "tithing" was elected "tithing-man," or, as he was sometimes called, "borsholder" (A.S. borh=surety), or "alderman" (A.S. aldor=head). (Spelm. Gloss.) This subdivision (*i.e.* the Hundred) was admirably adapted for the preservation of peace and good order, for all the members were sureties for the probity of each other. So that if any member of a Hundred committed a crime, the rest were pledged to bring him to justice, or pay the mulct prescribed by law for the crime committed.

The subdivisions of the kingdom by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors bear a strong affinity to the integral communities of the Scandinavian nations. The "Hœrred" (analogous to the A.S. hundred) appears to have been the primary division of their land, and this district was usually subdivided into quarters, and occasionally into ten tithings.[11]

With respect to the Hundred-Court, it may be necessary to remark that the supreme tribunal of the Anglo-Saxons was the "Wittena-gemot," where all affairs of State were debated and regulated. This was supplemented by the "Shire-gemot," held twice a-year in each

[7] By the Lord Chancellor, 2 Peere William's Reports, 399.
[8] By Lord C. B. Hale.
[9] Glossary title "Hundred."
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ed. Review, Feb. 1822; 1 Stubbs' Const. Hist., p. 96.

county, at which civil and criminal causes were tried, and transmissions of real property recorded.[12]

According to Dr. Sullivan,[13] this Court (*i.e.* the Shire-gemot), since the time of King Edgar, was divided into two. In one Court, called the Tourn, criminal matters, both ecclesiastical and other, were dispatched, and a View of Frank-pledge was taken, to see that every person was in some tything and had taken the oath of allegiance. In another Court, called the County Court or Shyremote, civil business was dispatched. It was held once in every month, and was presided over by the Shire-gerieve.

Next in order of superiority was the Trithing-Court; but it appears to have given place at an early period to the Hundred-Court, which had a jurisdiction over ten tithings, or that division of a county called a Hundred.

The presiding magistrate of the Hundred Court was called the Hundredary, and was generally a Thane[14] residing in the district. The members of the Court were called Hundredarii, and (in imitation of their German ancestors) appeared in their arms, which were examined by an officer appointed for that purpose. It was customary for each member to touch the Hundredary's spear with his own, in token of submission to his authority. Hence the term "Wapentake" (Germ. Waffentag=arms day), which, according to Cowel, "is all one with that we call a Hundred."

In the laws of Edward the Confessor are these words:—"Et quod Angli vocant Hundredum supradicti comitatus vocant Wapentachium."

By charter of King Canute, all officers of the King's forests were exempted from service in the Hundred Courts. The archdeacon and sometimes the bishop pre-

[12] Turner's Hist. of the Anglo Saxons, pp. 192, 261.

[13] Lectures on the Laws of England, p. 247.

[14] The Thanes were the only nobility among the Anglo-Saxons, and were of three kinds. The inferior sort were (Henry's Hist. Gt. Brit. Vol. iii., p. 325) those ceorls who, distinguished from the lowest order of people, or slaves, by being free-born, and having become the attendants (huscarles) of some warlike earl, were rewarded by gifts of land, &c. The next in order were the ceorls or husbandmen who had acquired five or more hides of land, or had attained priest's orders, or had made three voyages beyond sea in their own ships. The highest class were those who held lands direct from the King, and were called "Eorls."

sided at this Court with the Hundredary, who alone could pronounce sentence; all questions being determined by the votes of the members.

The jurisdiction of the whole county remained to the Sheriff, until King Edward II. granted some Hundreds in Fee. By 14, Edw. III., c. 9, these were rejoined to the counties; all such (future) grants having been forbidden by Stat. 2, Edw. III., c. 12.[15] Anciently the Hundreds were farmed out by the Sheriff to others. Whatever may have been the purpose of their original institution, the Hundred Courts were resorted to in civil as well as in criminal cases.[16] By the grant of a Hundred a Leet passes. It is said to be the most ancient Court of the land.[17] It may fine but not imprison.[18] The articles to be enquired into by statute were—if all that owe suit are present; of Customs withdrawn; Houses set up or beat down contrary to law; Bounds taken away; Ways and waters turned or stopped; Hues and Cries not pursued; of Bloodshed, Escapes, Outlaws, Coiners, Treasure found, Assize of Bread and Ale, False Weights and Measures, Game Offences, Unlawful Games, Markets, Unlawful Fishing, Idle Persons, &c., &c. The method of punishment for these offences was by fine and amercement,[19] the former assessed by the Steward, the latter by the Jury. The Lord of the Leet ought to have a pillory and a tumbrel[20] to punish offenders, and for want thereof the Lord may be fined, or the Liberty seized.

All towns in the Leet are to have stocks in repair, or be subject to a fine of £5.[21]

In the reign of Edward the Third the Courts of Westminster began to draw to themselves the jurisdic-

[15] 2 Nels. Abr., 942.

[16] 1 Spence's Eq. Jur., p. 59.

[17] 2 D'Anv. Abr., 289.

[18] 6 Coke's Rep., 79.

[19] The difference between amercements and fines is that fines are said to be punishments certain, and grow expressly from some statute, but amercements are such as are arbitrarily imposed. Tomlin's Law Dict.

[20] Tumbrel—the ancient name for a cuckingstool. It was in use in Anglo-Saxon times, and is thus described, "Cathedra, in quâ rixosæ mulieres sedentes aquis demergebantur." For sketch and further particulars, *see* IX, S.A.C. p. 361. In Domesday it is called "Cathedra stercoris." It was used as a punishment for bakers and brewers transgressing the laws, by placing them in such a stool and immersing them in a stinking pond.

[21] 2 D'Anv., 289.

tion of the courts existing under the Anglo-Saxons, and the latter ceased to be courts of record. The offices of justices itinerant and justices of the peace having been established, the Hundred Courts fell gradually into disuse, although almost to the present time some have existed under the title of "Courts Leet" or "Courts Baron," possessing both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The learning on Hundreds cannot be considered obsolete, since in addition to their High Constable who is liable to be appointed by the Magistrates in Sessions, the Legislature still makes the inhabitants of a Hundred liable for the felonious demolition of a church,[22] or of threshing machines[23] within it. As late as the reign of Geo. II., if a highway robbery was committed, the person robbed could (having given the necessary information) recover his losses from the inhabitants of the hundred in which the robbery occurred, unless the offender was brought to justice within forty days.

The particular customs of the Hundred Court of Swanborough will be here noticed.

EXTRACT FROM ROWE'S SURVEY OF THE MANORS AND LORDSHIPS OF EDWARD LORD BURGAVENNY, 1597 TO 1622.

SWANBERG ALS. SWANBOROWE HUNDRED.

This Hundred hath three Burrowes viz

Kingston Iforde Westout	payeth for comon fine yearly	viij^{s} viij^{s} vi^{s} ij^{d}

The Constable of this Hundred was anciently chosen by tourne out of ech Burrowe, but when Westout had none inhabitants of sufficiency to undergoe that office, the eleccion fell by course betwene the other two burrowes.

[22] 7 and 8 G. IV, c. 31, ss. 2 and 3. [23] 2 and 3 W. IV., c. 72.

And in successe of time Steven A'Ridge onely being left in Iford able to discharge the constableshipp (all other inhabitants of any reasonable hability beinge removed to Kingston where there dwell at the least a dosen fitt for that service) at a Lawday holden for this Hundred 30 Sept 12 Jas, the steward (not thinkinge it reasonable or fittinge that the said Steven should execute the saide office ewery second yeare and yet desirous to observe ye auncient custome) elected John Vynall the elder to serve the constableshipp for Iford; who albeit he dwelt in Kingston, yet he occupied Swanborrowe Farme, Stuckles, and the Demesnes of the Manor of Iford all lyinge in Iford, and his servants lodged in Swanborrowe house: whereupon John Vynall complayned at the Quarter Sessions as of a Wronge and breache of Custome; but all the Justices (unâ voce) answeared that the Eleccion should stand, and the custome was not broken.

The common fine for *Kingston* burrowe is every halfe yeare iiij^{s} payable as followeth viz of

Thomas Michell gen. for 9 yardes of freehold lands . .	xij^{d}	per annum.
To Pickambe for 4 y. of copihold called Hudde . . .	ij^{s}	
Gregory Ade for 2 y. of copihold called Bishoppes . .	xij^{d}	
Richard Howell for one y. cop. sometimes Moores . .	vj^{d}	
Robt Howell for 2 y. cop. called Taberers	xij^{d}	
John Howell for one yarde of copihold lands	vj^{d}	

The residue of the common fine beinge ij^{s} the Jury at a Lawday in Sept 44 Eliz. tooke order that the hedborowe in liewe thereof should have a bullocke leaze[24] in Kingston *gratis*. But afterwardes mislikinge that course all the Jury under their hands at a lawday holden xi Apr. 1 Jac. ordered that for the said ij^{s} residue of the common fine and towards the hedborrowes paynes, the hedborrowes should receive yearely of

The Demesnes of the Manor of Kingston	vj^{d}
The landes late Newtons and Coppards[25]	vj^{d}
Mr Eversfields lands called Awfordes and Peakes . . .	iiij^{d}
Gregory Ades 4 yardes of lande	ij^{d}
Henry Burrenden for 2 y. and di.	ij^{d}

[24] As to this, see *infrà*.

[25] One of the fields in the parish is still known as Coppard's Croft.

John Towner for 2 yardes	j^{d}
Robt Howell for 1 y. & di. of lande	j^{d}
Burrenden's Widowe for 3 yardes	ij^{d}

Also of every cottage in Kingston 1^{d} p annum.

The common fine of *Iford*[26] is iiij^{s} every halfe yeare and is payable by the yarde landes in this Burrowe, beinge 64 in number, ewery yard land payinge iij^{d} yearely (except the Court Farme cont. 16 yardes wch payeth but iij^{d} yearely, and except Stuckles cont. 8 yards wch payeth yearely but viij^{d} besides j^{d} p. poll for every cottager).

The overplus is towardes the hedborrowes paynes.

The common fine for *Westout* is iij^{s}. j^{d} ewery half yeare the moity whereof is payable by the Right Honble the Earle of Dorsett, out of divers landes by him purchased of Stonstreate and others Vide 44 Eliz. 2. 3. 4. 6. 8 Jac. And the other moyty is to be levied of the Inhabitants and the landes of Willm Lane[27] in that Burrowe

Alderman's dutyes in Kingston.

The Alderman of this Hundred (as a recompence of his paynes and in satisfaction of those moneys wch he disburseth for the Hundred at the Shiriffes Torne twice ew̄y yeare) is to have in Kingston by auncyent custome in Sheafes of Wheate as followeth (44 Eliz. 1. Jac), viz of

16 yardes of landes late Cranes nowe the Earle of Dorsetts.	2
The same Earle for 4 yardes sometimes Harmans	1
Mr Evershed for 12 yardes called Awfordes and Peakes	2
John Pickcombe for 4 yardes called Hudds	1
The E. of Dorsett for 5 y. late Coppard's	1
Barrende for 3 y. called Peirces, late Pickcombes	1
Barrenden's 2 y. & di. called Shoosmiths every seconde yeare	1
Thos Michel gen. for 9 yardes	2
The E. of Dorsett for 6 y. called Skinner's and Culpep's late Newton's	1
John Towner for 2 yardes every seconde yeare	1
Gregory Ade for six yardes called Bishopps and Taylers	2

The Alderman is also to have in Sheafes of Wheate in *Iford* as followeth

[26] Note the proportional difference in the fines of Iford and Kingston.

[27] By indenture dated 2 Nov. 38 Eliz. Edward Lord Bergavenny demised to William Lane, gent, for three lives a moiety of certain lands houses and gardens in St. Mary Westout of the annual value of lviij^{s} x^{d}.—*Rowe MSS.*

The tenant of Stuckles for 8 yardes of lande	1
Thos Machin for two yardes of lande	1
Jo. Ade for two yardes sometime Smarts	1
Stev. Howell and Andr. Sherry for 2 yards, to be paid *alternis vicibus*	1
Richard Dumbrill for 2 yardes of lande	1

Winterborne Bridge is to be repayred by the Earle of Dorsett, Apr. 11 Jac, but in Oct. 15 Eliz. it was presented to be made by the Burrowe.

Drinkers bridge, the Middle bridge, and the Wish bridge, in *Kingston* are all of them to be repaired by that Burrowe. (Oct. 11 Eliz. 37 Eliz. 43 Eliz, 4. 8, 14, et 16 Jac.)

Bishopps Dyke in Kingston is to be scoured at the Burrows charge. (40 Eliz.)

The Highway against the Mill in *Westout* is to be mended at the charge of that Burrowe. (Oct. 36 Eliz. et 37 Eliz.)

Orders for ringinge of Hogges in Kingston, Oct 36 Eliz. and against puttinge of Horses into the commons laynes there before all the Corne be carried away in harvest time. (Mar. 39 Eliz: and Apr. 36 Eliz.) The penalty is v^{s} for every Offence *toties quoties*.

A verge of land (Virgata terræ) is the same as a yard-land. The quantity varied in different counties from fifteen to forty acres. In Sussex it appears to have been 26 acres (see Iford customall). Decem acræ faciunt secundum antiquam consuetudinem unam ferdellam et quatuor ferdellæ faciunt virgatam. Virgata terræ ex 24 acris constat, quatuor virgatæ Hidam faciunt, quinque hidæ feodum militis (MS. Chron. Abbatiæ Malmsb.) Crompton (in his Jurisdict.) says a hide of land contains 100 acres, and eight hides a Knight's fee.[28] The distribution of England into Hides is very ancient, as there is mention of them in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex, A.D. 693.

IFORDE.

From Rowe's customall of the Manor of Northese cum Iforde 1597-1622 we find the following persons holding land in that part of the manor within the hundred of Swanborough.

[28] Sir Edward Coke gives the quantity as 680 acres, 2 Inst. 596.

Will[m]. Ade[29]	1 tenement and 3 verges of land called Mascalls at an annual rent of				xxx[s]
Stephen A-Ridge	1 messuage and 3 verges of land called Alfreys				xxx[s]
Idem	1 tenement	and 1	„	„ Tuppes .	xv[s]
Idem	1 „	and 3	„		xxx[s]
Idem	1 Garden	and 2	„		xx[s]
Idem	1 messuage	and 1½	„		xv[s]
Richard A-Ridge	1 tenement	and 5	„		l[s]
John Frinde	1 „	and 1	„		x[s]
John Scrase, gen.	1 „	and 1	„		x[s]
John Rowe	1 „	and 2	„		xx[s]
John Ade	1 „	and 2	„	called Nortons	xx[s]
Idem	1 „	and 1	Garden		xij[d]
Nicholas Pankhurst	1 „	and 1	verge of land		x[s]
John Longley	1 „	and 2	„		xx[s]
John Dapp	1 tenement and 26 acres of land, by estimate 1 verge of land, called The Combe				iiij[d]
[30]Sundry Cottages producing the sum of.					iiij[s] x[d]

The whole rental of the Manor (with Northese) amounted to xvj[l]. xv[d] subject to an annual payment of xviij[s]. 1[d] to the Earl of Derby and of a like sum to the Earl of Surrey Et sic remanet clar. Dño Bergevenny xiv[l]. v[s]. 1[d].

Particular Customs.—The tenants have belonginge to their yard-landes 231 acres by estimacion of sheepedowne upon wch they keape for every yard lande with helpe of the grettens[31] 26 sheepe. They have also 22½ acr. of meadowe ground lying neare to Strawbery wall. Also in brookeland 122 acr. lying on the Southwest side of the Rye Also the moyty of a comon brooke called Pullbarre contayninge 160 acr.

The bottoms called the comon hill ar. comonly imployed for sheepe pasture yet the tenants by consent do feede their cattell there *when the brookes be drowned.*

The cottagers have no Comon.

The Court Leet or "View of Frank-pledge" for the Hundred of Swanborough is now discontinued, and has become a matter of history. The following notes are, therefore, given. For the last two centuries the Court

[29] This seems the same who, according to Sir H. Ellis, paid £10 for composition for Knighthood, 10 Chas. I. XVI. S.A.C., 49.

[30] These cottages were subject to a heriot of 6d. and 6d. fine certain.

[31] Stubbles.

has been held on Easter Monday, under the presidency of the Steward of the Lord Abergavenny. It was composed of the Constable and Alderman of the Hundred, the Headboroughs of the parishes of Kingston, Iford, and Westout, and a jury varying in number from twelve to twenty-four.

At this Court[32] all annoyances committed within the Hundred were amerced, and all actions for sums not exceeding xxxix^{s} xi^{d} were tried and determined. The Jury "to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King" then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and presented two persons to serve the offices of Constable of the Hundred, and Headboroughs for each of the parishes. At the discretion of the Steward one of each of these, together with an Alderman, was sworn to perform the duties of his particular office.

This mode of procedure obtained until the year 1810, when only one headborough for each parish was presented.

Up to this time the office of Constable was held by one of the leading inhabitants of the Hundred, but afterwards a "substitute" was appointed, who appears to have served the purpose of the modern policeman.

In 1842 the last Headboroughs were appointed, but a Constable and an Alderman were chosen annually, until 1860, when the last precept was issued, a copy of which is appended :—

"To Richard Winter, Constable of the Hundred of Swanbergh in the County of Sussex.

"I do hereby require you forthwith to give public notice of a Court Leet to be holden on Monday the ninth day of April next by eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day at the Running Horse Inn in St. Annes (Westout) Lewes, and to summon twenty four of the Inhabitants of the said Hundred who are Housekeepers to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid to enquire of all such matters as to the said Leet appertain. And you yourself to be then and there present, and to bring with you the names of such persons as you shall

[32] [Derived, with the Hundred Court, from the Sheriff's Tourn.—Ed.]

have so summoned, together with this precept. Dated this nineteenth day of March 1860

" Fr. Harding Gell Steward "

Thus (practically) after an existence of nearly a thousand years, ended the Hundred Court of Swanborough.[33]

GEOLOGICAL.

The following notes under this head will (although cognate to our subject) be, for obvious reasons, as brief as possible.

Of the three formations which are chiefly to be observed in the Hundred, the " Upper Chalk " constitutes the most prominent feature. It consists of irregular strata of chalk and flints, which were " without doubt deposited periodically." The fossil productions of this part of the Hundred are very numerous and interesting, consisting, amongst many others, of species of Ammonites, Plagiostomæ, Terebratulæ, and Echinites, with remains of fishes, &c. Upon the surface may frequently be observed blocks of siliceous sandstone. These are of precisely the same kind as the sandstone of Stonehenge, and are called in Berks and Wilts " Grey Wethers." The Ancient Britons used them as land-marks and sepulchral stones, and probably regarded them with superstitious veneration.

At the base of this formation lies the " Grey Chalk Marl." This deposit composes a fertile tract of arable land, including some of the best corn-producing farms in the county. It is prolific in organic remains, consisting of Inocerami, Nautili, Turrilites, Scaphites, Hamites, and many others.

The lowest portion of the Hundred consists of alluvial deposits, and comprises part of the district known as the " Lewes Levels." Numerous " sinkings " have been made through this deposit, and we have the most indisputable physical evidence, that in early times the shores

[33] See further, as to the nature of the profits of the Lordship of a Hundred generally, a former article by the present Editor of these Collections, on "Burwash," xxi. S.A.C., p. 118.

of the Hundred (*i.e.*, the eastern fringe of the Grey Chalk Marl) were washed by the waves of the sea, and that vessels of many tons burden could have sailed up to, if not beyond, the site of the town of Lewes. The excavations alluded to show the alluvial deposits to vary in depth from fifteen to thirty feet, and (to use the words of one of our most celebrated Geologists) "clearly prove the following sequence of changes to have taken place" in this part of the Hundred.

First.—The existence of an inland sea or estuary inhabited by Mollusca and Cetacea of the same species as those now found in the British Channel.

Second.—As gradual shoaling made the inlet at Newhaven shallower, the water became brackish, and marine and river shells were mingled, until later on the freshwater so much predominated that only river shells and aquatic insects could exist.

Third.—The formation of a swamp or morass by the drifting of plants and trees from the Weald, and its subsequent conversion by land-floods into a marsh, which within the last century has been utilized by artificial means, and is at the present time a most fertile tract of country. Within the memory of persons still living, the boom of the bittern, as it rose from the forest of sedge, has been exchanged for verdant pasturage, the lowing of cattle, and the shriek of the locomotive.

Even now the Levels (locally termed "the Brooks") are subject to occasional floodings, for as I write, the whole district from the ancient confines of the Hundred to the opposite shores of Beddingham and Glynde is covered with water, the "Rhies" standing out as islands in an immense lake; the whole scene presenting probably the same features which constituted its appearance thousands of years ago.

Some time since a paved Roman causeway and coins of Domitian and Antoninus Pius were found within a few inches of the surface of the Levels. From this it may be inferred that it has subsequently undergone no material alteration. If during the lapse of 1,500 years barely one foot of soil has accumulated, the length of

time necessary for the accretion of the remaining depth of deposit must be left to the conjecture of the reader.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The Hundred of Swanborough is situated in the eastern division of the county, and in the Rape of Lewes. It is bounded on the north by Lewes, on the west by Falmer, on the south by Rottingdean and Rodmell, and on the east by the river Ouse.

The greater portion of it forms part of that well-known district called the "South Downs," and is locally termed "the Hill." This is of considerable elevation, the highest point (Kingston Hill) being about 600 feet above the level of the sea.

There are no streams passing through the Hundred, except a rivulet called the "Cockshoot," or "Cockshut," which, rising in[34] the parish of Kingston, washes the walls of the ruined monastery of Lewes, and debouches into the Ouse to the south of that town.

The village of Iford lies in the south-eastern part of the Hundred on the shore of the ancient estuary. According to Mr. Turner, the old road from London to Newhaven passed through it, in Ogilby's "Britannia," temp. Chas. II.[35] It is pleasantly situated, and plentifully interspersed with trees, amidst which the church is almost hidden. These were presented by the late Earl of Chichester, and planted by Mrs. Hurley, after the great storm of November, 1836, which destroyed all those existing at that time.

On slightly elevated ground, between the villages of Iford and Kingston, is the manor house and farm of Swanborough, which will be hereafter noticed.

By the recession of "the waters which covered the face of the earth," many indentations or hollows (locally called Coombes) were made in the more elevated portion of the district, and in one of these valleys lies the village of Kingston, nestling as it were amongst the surrounding hills. The quaint gables of the houses, the

[34] XV. S.A.C., 163. [35] XIX. S.A.C., 164.

thatched roofs of the cottages with their many fruitful orchards and gardens, and the grey spire of the church rising out of the midst, present an aspect of much quiet beauty—the grand and rugged outline of the Downs affording by contrast a most attractive background. From the summit of Kingston Hill there is a prospect of singular beauty and magnificent extent. From the west (as far as the Isle of Wight) to the cliffs on the east of Seaford bay appear the waters of the British Channel—the ocean horizon being broken only by the cliffs of Rottingdean and Newhaven, whilst to the east the eye rests upon the grand outlines of Firle Beacon and Mount Caburn—the early British earthworks of the latter being distinctly visible.

Between these points there is a vista of densely wooded country terminating with the bay of Pevensey; the scene, perhaps, of the most important event connected with the history of our country.

On the north-east is the town of Lewes, with the imposing ruins of its feudal castle; beyond which can be taken in at a glance almost the whole of the Weald, or north-eastern part of the county.

To use the words of Horsfield, the whole appears to the observer "as a vast and sombre plain; by its innumerable woods presenting in some places the appearance of an immense unbroken forest, and in others scenery of the richest class, constantly varying in character, as the sunbeams or the shadow-clouds fall upon distant objects."

Lastly, apparently, at one's feet, lies the valley of the Ouse, once covered by the waters of the sea, but now "with verdure clad," affording abundant pasturage for numberless herds and flocks.

Through this valley, the river, flowing gently onward to the ocean, completes the scene.

> "Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
> Of spacious meads, with cattle sprinkled o'er,
> Conducts the eye along its sinuous course,
> Delighted."
>
> (*Cowper's Task.*)

HISTORICAL AND GENERAL.

In ancient documents Swanborough is spelt in many different ways, *e.g.*, Swenbeorg, Swinbeorg, Soneberge, Soaneberge, Suaneberge, Swamberg, Swanburgh, &c. By some it is said to have taken its name from a Danish chieftain; by others, as having been a manor of Sweyn, son of Earl Godwin; but there is little reason to doubt, that the correct derivation is from the Anglo-Saxon "Suanes"=country people, and "Burg"=a fortress. The inhabitants of the Hundred being exposed to the ravages of those piratical hordes which constantly infested the coast of Sussex, "Suaneberg" was probably designed as a protection in case of surprise or sudden invasion. On the erection of the Castle and Town Walls of Lewes, many of these people, seeking shelter for their families and cattle, were induced to reside in that town. For this privilege twenty-six such residents from Iford and Kingston paid, as we shall see, to the Lord of Lewes (1078) 28s. and 8d., and 16,000 herrings annually.

On the condition of the earlier races which inhabited the Hundred, it would be idle to speculate. At the period when the Romans first visited Britain, they were of the Teutonic family of nations, having apparently passed over from Belgic Gaul. Authentic information respecting them is of the most limited character, but at any rate they have "left their mark" in the Hundred, in the shape of the tumuli which occur on the Downs. It is now generally admitted, that these were the burial places of the chiefs only of the various tribes, and the number of these remains points to the conclusion, that the district was by no means sparsely populated.

In addition to the tumuli, there are undoubted remains of Ancient British encampments, one of which even at the present time is well defined, and is still known by the purely Celtic name of Pen-dic or Pen-dyke—the hill fort. Neither are we without distinct evidence of Roman occupation. According to Stukely, Hayley, Elliott, and others, a road of this period passed from Newhaven, through the Hundred northwards; thence by Bormer

(where there is an undoubted Roman cemetery) and Street to Cuckfield, forming a "diverticulum" of the great road leading from London to Portslade. There are certainly several clearly marked outlines of Roman encampments in Iford and Kingston, which give an air of probability to the assertion that such a road existed.

Coming down to later times, it appears, that in the reign of King Ethelred a Wittena-gemot or parliament was held at Swanborough, at which an agreement was concluded between the King and his brother Alfred. This will be seen by the following short extract from the preface to King Alfred's Will:—

Ac hit gelamp thæt we ealle on hæthenum folce gebrocude wæron. Tha wæron we on gemote æt Swinbeorgum. Tha gecwædon wit on witena gewitnesse thæt swather uncer leng wære thæt he ge-uthe othres bearnum thara landa the wyt sylfe begeaton, &c.

Which, being interpreted, is—

> But it came to pass that we all by heathen-folk despoiled were. Then were we in Council at Swanburg. Then we declared in the presence of the nobles, that whichsoever of us outlived the other, that he should give the other's children those lands which we ourselves had acquired, &c.

The will itself records the bequests of many possessions in the vicinity of the Hundred, viz., Beddingham, Ditchling, Lullington, and others; and as Bishop Esnes, one of the legatees mentioned therein, died A.D. 885, it must have been made previously to that date.

A.D. 1235. In illustration of the condition of the peasants at this period, it may be noted that Warin de Kyngeston was witness to a deed by which Gilbert de Saye SELLS his servant Reginald to God and the monks of St. Pancras for ten shillings sterling.

A.D. 1264. One of the most important events connected with English History (the Battle of Lewes) was decided (May 14th) within the ancient confines of the Hundred. The "Monk of Lewes" (Cotton MSS.), after describing at length the incidents of the battle, adds the words—

"Hec omnia facta fuerant apud Lewes ad molendinum suelligi."

Suelinga (or *gus*) signifies a hide of land (Spelm. Gloss), and the writer of the account evidently omitted the mark of contraction over the word Suelligi. The omission supplied would make the passage read "ad molendinum suellingi," and thus it would appear that the deciding event of the battle was fought at the "Mill of the Hide" in Westout, and *not*, as generally supposed, at the Watergate Mill between Lewes and Southover. The following extract refers of course to the capture of the King of the Romans, who gallantly held on to the last. A ballad of the time commences—

> "The Kyng of Alemaigne wende do ful well
> He saisede ye mulne for a castel." (*Blaauw's Barons' War*).

In any case the final rout of Henry's army took place for the most part in Westout, where, as Fabian says, "the field was covered with dead bodies, and gasping and groaning was heard on every side. For eyther was desyrous to bring the other out of lyfe, and the father spared not the sonne, nor the sonne the father, and Christian bloude was shed that day without pitie."

The extreme north-east of Kingston parish was probably crossed during this fearful scene, and it is suggestive that the field is still known as the "Devil's Race."

A.D. 1296. From a Subsidy Roll of this year it appears that the tax collected in the Hundred was—

Villata de Ifford	- -	$102^s.\ 4\frac{1}{2}^d$
,, ,, Kingston	-	$66^s.\ 9\frac{1}{2}^d$
,, ,, Westute	-	$78^s.\ 10\frac{3}{4}^d$

A.D. 1340. In this year a tax was levied (by Parliament) of the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf. The basis of the valuation was a tax of the tenth levied in 1292, the ninth of 1340 being accepted as equivalent to the tenth of 1292. Commissioners to regulate the mode of levying this tax on the Hundred sat at Lewes, when the parish of Iford claimed a reduction (from the

previous valuation) of 110 acres at five pence per acre, or ij$^{li.}$ v$^{s.}$ x^{d}, "from the poverty of the land, and the poverty and inability of the cultivators to find seed." The tithe was then reckoned at 5d. per acre, a lamb at 3d., and a fleece at 2d.

A.D. 1612. The following Inventory of the goods and chattels of a Sussex yeoman will be of special interest to our many agricultural readers :—

A true and perfect Inventorie of all and singuler the goodes and chattells of John Aridge (Ridge, anciently Atte-Ridge) of Iford in the Countie of Sussex deceased, prised by Thomas Geere and R^{d} Dumbrell the seventh daie of September 1612.

Inprimis (*sic*) his weareing apparell - -	v^{lb}	—	—
Item his girdle purse & money - - -	xl^{lb}	—	—
Item one feather bedd two feathar bolstars ij pillowes ij blanckette ij covlette -	iij^{lb}	—	—
Item x paire of sheete ij paire of pillocoats ij table clothes - - - -	—	l^{s}	—
Item three chestes - - - -	—	x^{s}	—
Item one brasse pott - - - -	—	v^{s}	—
Item one Pike & corslett furnished - -	—	x^{s}	—
Item one cabud and a sword - - -	—	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item five small beaste - - - -	vi^{lb}	—	—
Item eight score and vij sheepe - -	xlj^{lb}	x^{s}	—
Item three quarters of Wheate - -	iij^{lb}	xij^{s}	—
Item eight Oxen - - - -	xxx^{lb}	—	—
Item six keene and a bull - - -	xiijj^{lb}	—	—
Item two steeres of iij yeres grouth -	v^{lb}	—	—
Omitted next to the wheate six qur^{s} Barley -	iiij^{lb}	xij^{s}	—
Item two steeres of ij yeres grouth - -	iiij^{lb}	—	—
Item two twelvemonthinges - - -	—	xxx^{s}	—
Item three weyners - - - -	—	xx^{s}	—
Item cxxx Ewes Weathers and Rams - -	xxxj^{lb}	—	—
Item two Horssebeaste - - - -	v^{lb}	—	—
Item viij quarters Wheate - - -	x^{lb}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item xviij quarters of Barley - - -	xij^{lb}	—	—
Item xx^{tie} bushells of Beans - - -	—	xl^{s}	—
Item vj bushells of Pease - - -	—	xij^{s}	—
Item three bushells of Tares - - -	—	v^{s}	—
Item one bushell & ½ of hempseed - -	—	iiij^{s}	—
Item one Weyne a Ploughe one paire of plow wheeles one share ij coulters v yokes iiij Tyces and ij Chapes - - -	—	xl^{s}	—

Item ij paire of Weyne wheles ij Caert ij pair of Dills xij Whippens - - -	iij^{lb}	—	—
Item xx Wattells - - - -	—	x^{s}	—
Item Wood & Coale - - - -	v^{lb}	—	—
Item x Hogges of Bacon and live Hoggs -	v^{lb}	—	—
Item iiij bedstedds one feather bedd vij feather bolstars 6 covlettes & ix Blancketts -	vj^{lb}	—	—
Item viij p^{r} Sheetes vij Cord Clothes iiij table-napkins two Walletts - -	—	xxx^{s}	—
Item ij Chestes and vj Sackes - - -	—	x^{s}	—
Item x pewter platters iiij pewter Sawcers -	—	xvj^{s}	—
Item vij pertes of brass, a furnace - -	—	xl^{s}	—
Item a Counter a table ij formes - -	—	v^{s}	—
Item ij yron Potts j pothoke ij potthangers -	—	x^{s}	—
Item xxv tubbs & Wodden Vessells - -	—	xl^{s}	—
Item xiij trugges & Vooles & five Wodden platters	—	xx^{s}	—
Item ij Axes & iij Wedges - - -	—	ij^{s}	—
Item vj Candlesticks & iij Saltcellers - -	—	v^{s}	—
Item in Desperate Deste (*sic*) - - -	iiij^{lb}	—	—

Summa totlis (*sic*) [qu totalis] vj^{c} lv^{lb} xiij^{s} viij^{d}

A.D. 1621. On the levying of the first payment of a subsidy granted to King James the 1st, the Hundred is thus assessed—[36]

Kingston . .	xl^{s}	iiij^{d}
Iford . . .	xix^{s}	xiij^{d}

A.D. 1649 (June 15th). The annual value of all Lands, Quit Rents, Tithes, &c., is returned as follows:—

Kingston . .	£531.	12.	0.
Iford . .	£506.	11.	0.

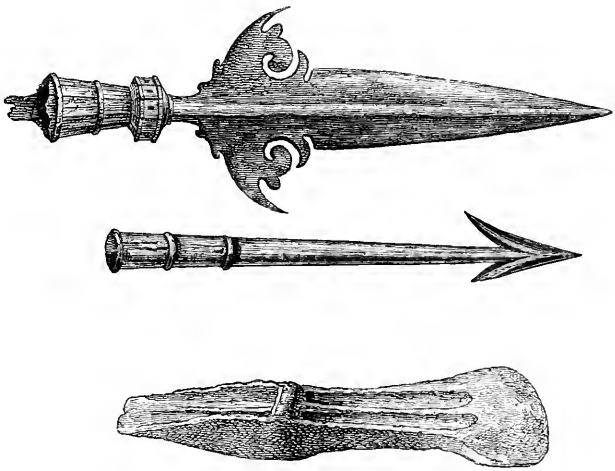
A.D. 1820. During some excavations at Iford four massive gold "posy-rings" were found, bearing the following inscriptions:—

1. "God doth foresee what's best for me."
2. "Remember J. W."
3. "Wilst life is myn, my heart is thyn."
4. "What God hath sent, mak mee content."[37]

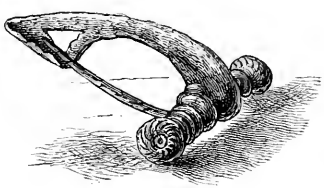
At the same time a bronze gilt fragment of a crucifix was discovered. According to Lower, it is of excellent

[36] cf. ix. S.A.C., p. 75. [37] cf. xvii. S.A.C., p. 245.

art, and apparently of the 14th century, and has already been illustrated in these Collections.[38] An engraving of several other relics, including a Roman fibula, recently



Ancient Spear Heads—Kingston Hill.
Celt—from Sutton Farm, Iford.



Fibula—from Site of Roman Encampment, Iford.

Fragment of Carved Stone Work—from Sutton Farm, Iford.

found on Sutton farm, Iford, and now in the possession of the Rev. P. de Putron, which have been found at different times in the Hundred, is here given.

[38] xvii. S.A.C., p. 245.

SVDSEXE.

IN SONEBERGE HVND.

Willelmus de Warene ten. in dnio NIWORDE.
Eddid regina tenuit. T. R. E. se defd. p lxx vii. hid.
7 dim. Xdo Willis recep: nisi. L viii. hid. qa alie fuer
intra rap comit. morit. He. L viii. hide defd se m p. xxx vi.
hid. Tra. e. L ii. car. In dnio sunt. V. car. 7 c. uilli. iii.
min 7 xxx ii bord hnt. xxx iiii. car. Ibi ecclia 7 vi. serui.
7 ii. molini de xxiii. sol. 7 co. 7 viii. ac pti. Silua. xxx. porc.
In burgo de Lewes. xx vi. burgses. de xiii. solid. De pastura
xv sol 7 viii. den. 7 xvi. millenar allecium.
De hac tra ten monachi s pancratii. vi. hid 7 dim 7 ibi hnt
in dnio. ii. car 7 x. uillos cu. iii. car. Non geldam he hide
De ead tra hnt hugo. ii. hid. 7 Tosard. i. hid 7 dim. In dnio hnt
ii. car. cu. iiii. bord. has tras tenuer uilli.
Totu m T. R. E. ualeb. L. lib. 7 post. xx. lib. Modo dnium
Willi: xxx v. lib. Monachor: iii. lib. hominu: lxx v. solid.

EXTRACT (FAC SIMILE) FROM DOOMSDAY BOOK RELATING TO (MODERN) HUND. OF SWANBOROUGH.

MANORIAL.

The earliest notice (which I have been able to find) of the Manor of Niworde is during the reign of King Edgar, when it is mentioned in a grant of that monarch, A.D. 966. (Cotton, Vitell. E. 12). It afterwards formed part of the dowry of Editha "the Fair," daughter of Earl Godwin, on her marriage with Edward the Confessor. In that invaluable record, Domesday Book, it is noticed as being in her possession at the time of the Conquest, when it was granted to William de Warene, son-in-law of the Conqueror. It has been asserted by Dunvan and others that the Niworde of Domesday answers to the Southover of modern days, but this hypothesis has been satisfactorily disproved by Mr. Horsfield. According to the best authority it comprehended at that time the parish of Kingston, and the greater part of the parish of Iford—the smaller portion of the latter parish being included in the Manor of Northese, in the adjoining parish of Rodmell. A facsimile of the actual text of Domesday Book, so far as it relates to the manor of Niworde, is here given, and a free translation appended.

"William de Warene held Niworde in demesne. (Editha, Queen Dowager of Edward the Confessor, held it.) In the time of King Edw. it was assessed at 77½ hides; when it was transferred to William it was only rated at 58, because the rest were within the Rape of the Earl of Moreton. These 58 hides are now rated at 36. The arable is 52 plough lands. There are 5 plough lands in the demesne, and 100 villains, deduct 3, and 32 bondsmen have 34 plough lands. There is a church there and six ministers and 2 mills of 23s.,[39] and 208 acres of meadow. Wood for 30 hogs. In the borough of Lewes 26 Burgesses paying 13s; for pasturage 15s. 8d; and they supply 16,000 herrings. Of this district the monks of S. Pancras hold 6½ hides, and these have in demesne 2 ploughs and 10 villains with 3 ploughs. These hides do not pay land tax. Of the same land Hugh holds 2 hides and Tosard 1½ hide. In demesne they have 2 ploughs with 4 bondsmen. These lands the vil-

[39] cf. v. S.A.C., p. 271.

lains formerly held. The whole manor in the time of King Edw. was valued at £50, and afterwards at £20. Now the demesne of William is (estimated at) £35, and (the moiety ?) of the monks at £3, that of the Homagers at 75s.

Soon after the Conquest, the separate manors of Iford, Kingston and Swanborough are mentioned in the deeds and charters of the period, and I propose to give briefly the names of the principal families into which each of these manors successively passed, and to supplement this account with notes and extracts connected with the hundred (chronologically arranged), which have been gathered from various sources—chiefly from the Burrell MSS. and other documents in the British Museum.

IFORD.

The manor passed from the Earls Warren (circa 1100) to De Plaiz. Thence, after many generations, upon failure of male issue in Richard de Plaiz, Margaret, his daughter and heiress, carried it, by marriage with Sir John Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, into the family of that name. His descendants enjoyed it for some time, but at length it passed to the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. Upon the attainder of Richard Fitzalan, his estates were seized, and the manor given to Thomas de Mowbray, then created Duke of Norfolk, in 21 Richard II.[40] In 1411 it formed part of the possessions of Joan Dalyngregge. (Parl. Roll, 13 Hen. IV.) Value £13 6s. 8d.

The following extract from Rowe's MSS. will throw some further light on the manorial history of Iford at an early period :—

> ' Particio fact. in Cancellar. Dni. R. inter Johan.[41] Ducem Norf. Ed. Lenthall militem et Edri. Nevill Dmi. Bergevenny cohered. Comitis Warren (*sic* in MSS.), de Manerys &c in Sussex tantum. (So far as relates to Hund. of Swanboro'.) (*Circa*, 1483 ?)

[40] Horsfield, Hist. Lewes, Vol. ii., p. 143; also Hist. Sussex, Vol. i. p. 199. Vol. ii., p. 3, 186, 187.

[41] This Duke John is mentioned in Horsfield's "Sussex," Vol. II., p. 187. See also XVII. S. A. C., p. 83.

A — pars Edmundi Lenthall mil.

Quidam annuus redditus de novo pcipiend. de manio. de Northese cum ptin. Ac de villa de Iforde cu ptin. sup. pticoe ista huic pti. allocat. Soluend. annuatim ad Festa. Annunciacois bte. Marie Virginis et Sci. Michis equis porcionibus } xij^{l} xij^{d} duas tercias ptes 1^{d}. et duas tercias ptes unius oboli.

Tercia pars hundred. de Swanbrugh.

Medietas 1 feod. mil. in Rougham (?) qua. Johes de Kingston nup. tenuit.

B — pars Ducis Norff.

Quidam annu. redditus de novo pcipiend. de manio de Northese cu. ptin. Ac de villa de Iford cum ptin. sup. pticoe ista huic pti allocat. Soluend. ad Festa. Annunciacois bte Marie et Sci. Michis per equas porcoes. } xxxvj$_{s}$ ij^{d}

Unum feod. militis in Smythwyke (?) et Kyngston quod her. Sayer de Resey nup. tenuit } C^{s}

C — pars Elizabeth. uxoris Edri Nevyll Dni. de Bergevenny.

Man. de Northese cu.ptin. et Villa de Iford cu.ptin. ult^{a} xxxvj^{s} ij^{d} sup. pticoe ista ptib^{s} A. & B. allocat. annuat. pcipiend. } l s d xij. 0. x. ob

Septem feod. mil. in Warplesborne Chayley Iford et Worth que heres Rici Playz nup. tenuit } xxxv.L

From this time it passed through a variety of hands, and eventually became part of the possessions of the Priory of Lewes. At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and in the reign of Elizabeth was held by the Lewknors. It afterwards became the property of the Ades, then (by marriage) of the Hurleys, and, by the same process, of the Rosseters, in which family it still continues.

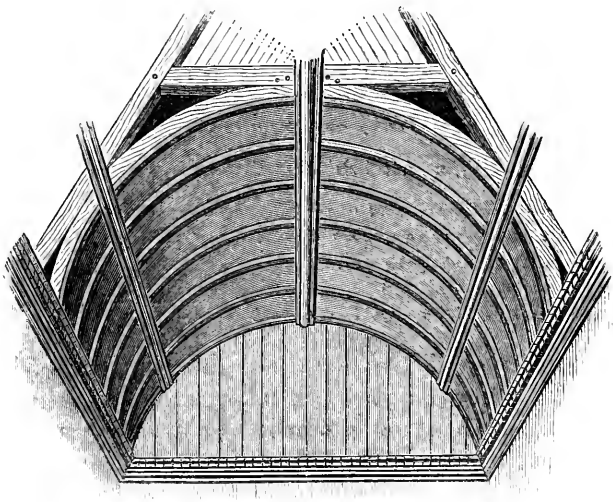
SWANBOROUGH.

This manor was probably granted by William de Warene to the Priory of Lewes, and was used by the monks as a Grange.

In 1296 it was held by John de Marmyon, and in 33 Henry VIII. it passed to William Earl of Arundel, in exchange for other lands. In the middle of Queen Eliza-

beth's reign John Caryll was proprietor. Ultimately it became part of the possessions of the Dorset family, and from the accounts of the steward (Edward Lindsey) in 1601, it appears that he paid an annuity of £74 to John Baker, Esq., of Colman street, out of the revenues of the manor. Since that time it has been owned by the same family, the present proprietor being the Earl Delawarr.

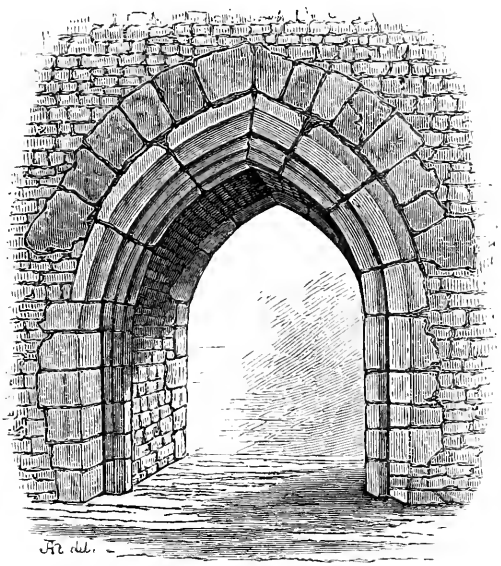
Much of the ancient Manor House still exists, and well deserves examination. It is greatly to be regretted that in consequence of the alterations which have taken place



Roof—Swanborough Manor House.

at various periods, the original plan cannot be ascertained satisfactorily. The early attachment of a chapel to the establishment is attested by a charter of Seffrid, Bishop of Chichester, circa A.D. 1190 (see Ecclesiastical Notes). The oldest portion of the building now standing may be assigned to that period, when the chapel was probably in connection with the Norman Church of Iford. The Early English part of the mansion is on the northern side, still constituting the principal portion of the house. To this part there are additions and alterations of both Early

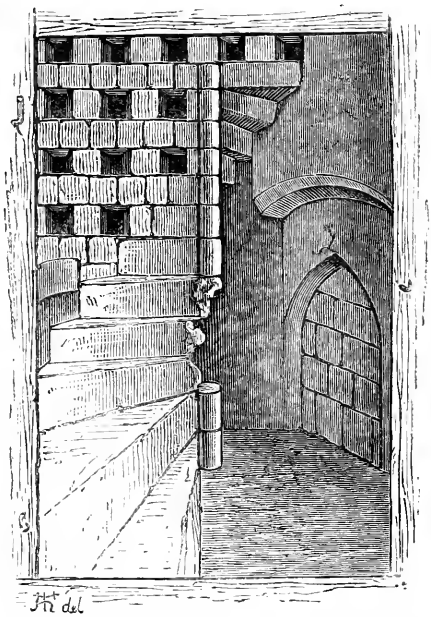
and very Late Perpendicular—the latter *temp.* Henry VII. or Henry VIII. What is now called the chapel has been divided into modern rooms, the ceilings of which conceal the ancient roof. But, though the outer wall is Early English, the insertion of Perpendicular windows, together with a large stone fire-place, renders it probable that these rooms were, latterly at least, used as the hall or refectory, the original chapel being placed still further eastward. There are no traces of this remaining. At the west end of the hall is the frame of a circular window, and beneath



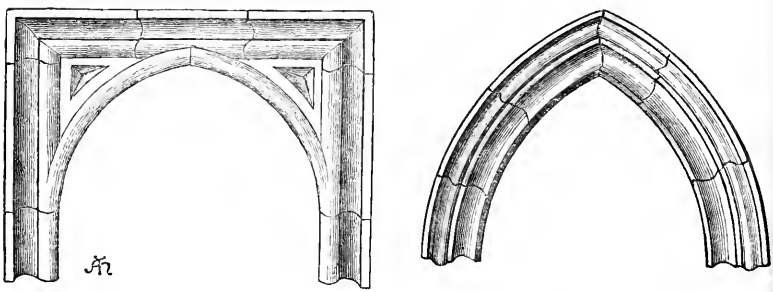
GATEWAY—SWANBOROUGH MANOR HOUSE.

it that of one of Early English altered to Perpendicular. The roof is of similar construction to, but plainer than, those of Godshill Church, Isle of Wight, and of Faringdon Church, Berkshire, without the tie-beams, the ribs having grooves for the insertion of thin boards, which would bend into the curve of the ribs. This work is Perpendicular, probably coeval with the first alterations in that style. Westward of the Early English building is a Perpendicular addition, comprising, below, a pointed-

arched Gate-way (given above) communicating with the quadrangle, or court-yard; and above, a gallery, now a pigeon-house, approached from the ground by a newel



NEWEL STAIRCASE—SWANBOROUGH.



ARCHES (OF DOORWAYS)—SWANBOROUGH MANOR HOUSE.

stair, having had a door into the house, and another at the western end into buildings now demolished. In the remaining portion of the house there are two Late Per-

pendicular doorways, but most of the other old features of the interior have been concealed or destroyed by alterations during the last century. Illustrations of these doorways are given.

Swanborough Manor House has been for some time the residence of Mrs. Verrall, who, while carefully preserving what remained of interest to the archæologist, has, by a judicious cultivation of climbing plants and shrubs, added greatly to the picturesque aspect of the exterior.

KINGSTON.

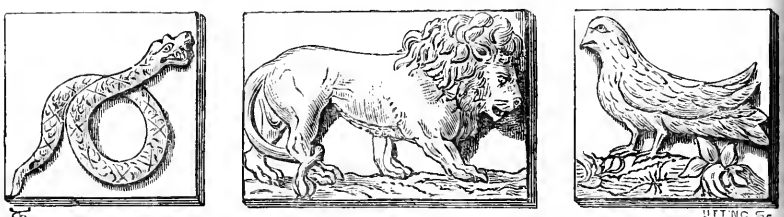
This manor is not mentioned in Domesday. In 1239 Warinus de Kyngeston held it of the Honour of Warren, and in 1296 John, of the same family, held it by a like tenure. In 1397 it was granted by K. Richard II. to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and (in common with many other manors in the district) it subsequently became the property of the Prior of Lewes. In 1412 it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. (Subsidy Roll, 13 H. IV.; value £9).

At the dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell, on whose attainder it again fell into the Royal hands.

In 28 Eliz., Sir Philip Sydney was found by inquisition to have died seised of the manor, leaving Elizabeth, wife of Roger Earl of Rutland, his heiress. In 1590 Peter Crane was possessor, and in the 17th century it belonged to the Vinalls. Subsequently it became the property of the Maitlands, by whom it was sold to the ancestor of the present proprietors, the Gorings of Wiston.

The Manor House (the residence of the writer) was anciently of considerable dimensions. It is now but a big rambling cottage, a "shadow of its former self." Much of it was pulled down at the end of the last century, and a small portion only remains of the original house. In this part the walls are of great thickness. Fragments of carved stone-work, varying in date from the 12th to the 15th century, have been brought to light at different times, of which a specimen is given below.

In front of the house a large paved court formerly existed, with an avenue of elms. In common with many other old houses, it has its traditional subterranean passage, &c.; but a few years ago, in excavating a part of the gardens, a large underground chamber was discovered. Whether this was designed for the purpose of concealment or confinement is, of course, purely conjectural.



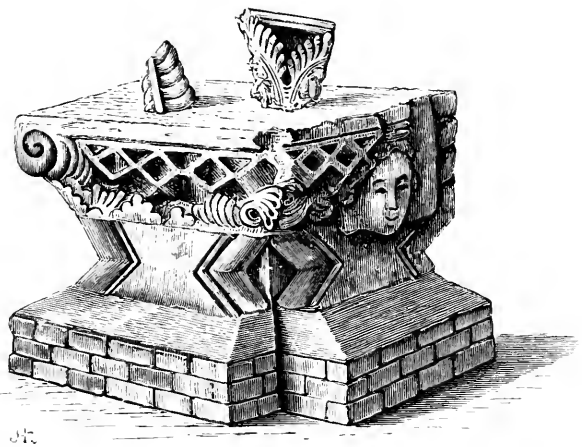
Marble Plaques—Interior of Kingston Manor House.

The house possesses an oak staircase and balustrade, probably of the time of Queen Anne.

In addition to the manors before-mentioned, that of "Hyde in Kyngston by Lewes" must be noticed. The only record of it, which I have been able to find, is in a survey contained in a Court Roll, *temp.* 9th Eliz. Thos. Michell, who married Jane, daughter of John de la Chambre, of Rodmell, was then Lord. It afterwards passed through several hands into the family of Rogers, and thence to the present proprietor.

From the description given in the Roll, it may be regarded as certain, that the site of the Manor House was identical with that now known as "Kingston Farm." Tenements of this manor were held by the yearly payment of "a silken lace," a "pound of cummin seed, a rent of ten shillings, or a pair of gilt spurs, at the choice of the Lord."

The following are some of the principal ownerships and old grants of land, &c., in the Hundred:—



FRAGMENTS OF CARVED STONE-WORK, KINGSTON MANOR HOUSE.

1080.

William Earl Warren gave to God and the Abbot of Cluni, five hides and a half of land in Swambergh.[42] Confirmed in 1397 ; see p. 144.

1088.

The same Earl granted to the Monks of Lewes Priory, free fishing in the waters of Swanburgh.[43]

1090.

William, 2nd Earl Warren, gave to God and St. Pancrace three hides and a half of land in Kyngeston.[44]

1142.

William, 3rd Earl Warren, gave by deed to the Monks of Lewes, two hides and a half of land in Yford "in free charity"; also two hides of land, which William, son of Godwin, held ; and in the following year half a hide of land in Kyngeston, "for his soul and those of his parents, in pure and perpetual charity."[45]

1144.

The same earl gave to Lewes Priory the land which Bricteline had in Swambergh "in suburbio castelli sui."[46]

1155.

Hugo de Plaiz gave to the monks of Lewes the windmill in his manor of Iford, for the health of the soul of his father, "qui jacet in capellâ de Lewes."[47]

1190.

Hameline Plantagenet, 5th Earl Warren, confirmed by deed all gifts of land in the Hundred made by his predecessors to Lewes Priory.[48]

1199.

The Countess Isabel (widow of the above Hameline) who died July 15th, and was buried in Lewes Priory, bequeathed all her possessions in the Hundred to the said Priory. "Cum omni libertate et dignitate."[49]

1239.

Hugo de Playz held of William 6th Earl Warren 7 Knights' fees in Yford and Werpesburn, and Warinus de Kyngeston held of the same earl half a Knight's fee in Kyngeston.[50]

1317.

John, 8th Earl Warren, being divorced from his wife (by whom he had no children) gave by special grant to the King, all his lands in the

[42] Watson's "Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey."
[43] *Ib.*
[44] *Ib.*
[45] *Ib.*
[46] *Ib.*
[47] Testa de Nevill.
[48] Watson.
[49] *Ib.*
[50] Testa de Nevill.

Hundred, with intent to have a re-grant in tail to his illegitimate children by Maud de Nerford. According to Dugdale the re-grant was made in 1326.[51]

1397.

At the request of John Ok, Prior of Lewes, Thomas Duke of Norfolk confirmed to the Priory (*iuter alia*) the following landed property in the Hundred which had been previously granted to it by the Earls Warren.

'In Swambḡh quinque hidas & dimid. & duas hidas quas dedit Tusardus, & unam hidam quam dedit Brictelinus, & uñ. hidam quam dedit Ormarus, quando fc̄i sunt monachi. & uñ. hid. & dimid. quam tenuit Ailwinus de Wincestra in Kyngiston.'[52]

'In Swanborough five and a half hides which Tosard gave, and one hide which Bricteline gave, and one hide which Ormarus gave, when they were made monks, and one hide and a half which Aylwin of Winchester held in Kingston.'

1412.

In the Roll of a Subsidy levied 13 Hen. IV., it is recorded that Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey has the manors of Kyngeston with Swanbergh hundred, value yearly £9. And that Joan Dalyngregge has the manor of Yford value yearly £13 6s. 8d.[53]

These possessions of the above-mentioned Earl were acquired by the marriage of his father with Alice, only sister and heiress of the last Earl Warren, who died in 1347, and was buried near the high altar in the Abbey Church of Lewes.

1476.

Edward, 26th Baron Bergavenny, died seised of that part of the Manor of Northese "in the town of Iford."[54]

1530.

George Lord Bergavenny by his will dated 24th Jan., 21 Henry VIII., directs that Sir John Monday shall stand seised of the Manor of Northese cum Iford.[55] This was confirmed 27 Hen. VIII.

1538.

At the surrender, by the Prior, of the Monastery of Lewes, the manors of Swanborough and Kingston, with their appurtenances, were granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell.[56]

1580.

Peter Crane, son of Richard Crane,[57] possessed the manor of Kingston. He married Joan, daughter of William Newton, of Southover, who also appears to have had property in the parish, as in 1590 he bequeathed all his lands in Kingston, next Lewes, to his second son William.

[51] Watson.
[52] Lewes Chartulary.
[53] x. S.A.C. pp. 132. 141.
[54] Rowland's Family of Nevill.
[55] *Ib.*
[56] Horsfield's Lewes, Vol. ii., p. 141.
[57] Inq. p.m., 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary.

1594.

In the survey of the estates of Edward 24th Baron Abergavenny, the manors of Iford and Northese are enumerated.[58]

1595.

In 38 Eliz. Sir Thos. Ersfield alias Eversfield held of the Manor of Houndene a House and land in Kingston juxta Lewes, val. xviij^{s}.[59]

1610.

Among the lands authorized (by Act of Parliament 7 Jas. I.) to be sold by the then Baron Abergavenny for the payment of his debts (particularly of one to the King) appear the Manor of Winterbourne, and certain brook lands, together with the Shure in Iford.[60]

1611. 22nd April.

In a grant by King James the First to Edward Lord Bergavenny among other estates in Sussex appear "the moyety of the hundred of Swanberghe, allsoe all that manor of Northese als Northeise, and all that manor or reputed manor of the village or hamlett of Iford als Ifford, with their appurtenances, and all those rents of assize with their appurtenances amounting to five pounds or thereabouts issuing out of divers lands and tenements in Iford als Ifford aforesaid."[61]

This earl died in 1662, seised of the said manors, &c.

1651.

In the Parliamentary Survey, "of the possessions of Charles Stuart late Kinge," appears the following :—

In the Hundred of Swanburough

All that rent called or knowne by the name of common fine money, due, and payable by the burrough and tything of Iford, is per annum	viij s
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Kingston, and is per annum	viij s
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Weston (Westout), and is per annum	iij s ii d
And also the rent due and payable from the inhabitants within the aforesaid hundred called the Aldermen's fines, is per annum	ij s vi d

Memorandum.—The Court leet for the aforesaid hundred is held twice in the yeare at the usuall tyme att Kingston And the three weeks court is kept in the towne of Lewis

In Iford and Northese the custom of "Borough English" extends to the youngest son and youngest daugh-

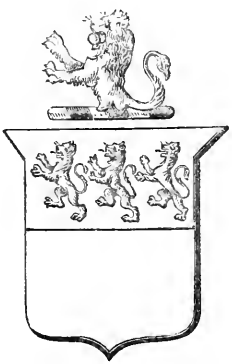
[58] Rowland. [59] Rowe MSS. [60] *Ib.* [61] *Ibid.*

ter of the youngest relative collaterally. In Swanborough and Kingston it extends to females *lineally* as well as collaterally.[62]

By the custom of the Manors of Kingston and Iford every freeholder is subject to a heriot of the best beast on death.

Of the connection of the noble families of Nevill, Sackville, and others with the Hundred, it is unnecessary to remark. It may, however, be allowed to put on record a few notes respecting one or two of the less famous landed proprietors, who for a long time held considerable possessions therein. The following particulars respecting the Vinalls, of Kingston, are gathered from the Harl. and Burrell MSS. :—

In a grant of arms, A.D. 1657, John Vinall, of Kingston, co. Sussex, gent., is described as of good birth and anciently[63] descended. He was the son of John, which was the son of William, who was formerly of Vynehall, in the said County. Their arms (an illustration of which is here given) were party per fesse, or & sable: in chief



Arms of Vinall.

3 lions rampant sable, armed and langued gules. Crest, a demy-lion rampant, erased, sable, holding in its mouth a bezant. There is a pedigree of this family in the

[62] Swanboro', however, alone of the four is named in Mr. Corner's list of places where the custom prevails, in a former volume (VI.) of these Collections.

[63] IX., S. A. C., p. 73.

visitation for 1662. William Vinall, of Kingston, gent., then living, mar. Elizabeth, da. of Walter Dobell, of Street, Esqre., and secondly Mabilla Davis, by whom he had a son William, who, by Eliz., da. of Richard Gunn, had a son William, who was buried at Iford in 1773. The name was originally spelt Vynagh, or Vynaugh. Vinehall, from whence they took their name, is in the parish of Sedlescombe.[64] I am sorry, however, to have to add that the name is to be found, as well as that of several other of our villagers, including that of the Constable of our Hundred—who ought to have known better!—in the list of Cade's adherents in 1450. (XVIII. S.A.C., 39).

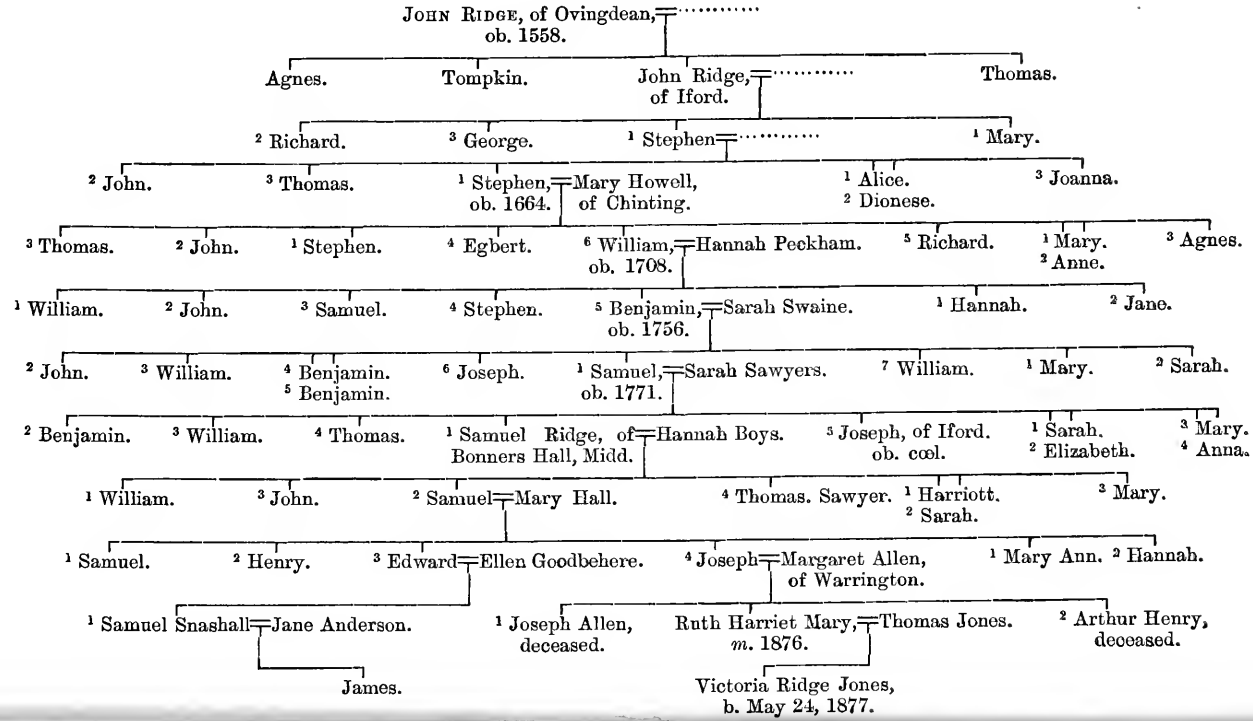
On a brass, now covered by the recently-laid floor of ornamental tiles, in the Chancel of Kingston Church, is the following inscription :—"Hic humatum corpus Annæ Vinall uxor. Gulielmi Vinall, arm, et fili. Johannis Farinton, Cicestrensis, arm. quæ decessit ex vita vicessimo octavo Decembris, vicessimo secundo ætatis suæ, anno salutis 1667." Also, on a marble slab, "Here lieth interred the body of Captain William Vinall, who died Feb. 2, 1680, ætatis 47. Also John and Mabella Vinall, children of Captain Vinall."

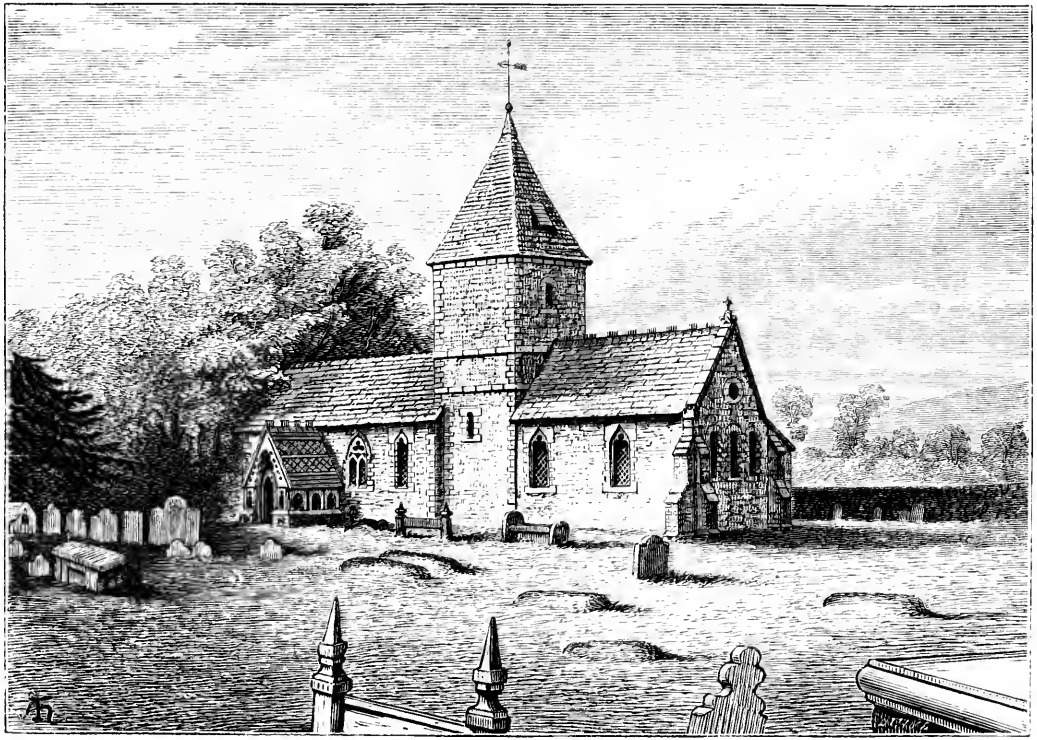
According to Rowe, a grant of lands was made, 27 Hen. VIII., to Stephen Ridge of Iford. To this grant the seal of the Priory of Lewes was attached, having on one side the arms of De Warene, and on the other those of the Borough of Lewes, with the legend (*sic*), "Sigillum commune Prioris et conventus Monasterii Sancti Pancratii de Lewes."

In 9th Eliz., Stephen A'Ridge became possessed of considerable lands in Iford, probably that part of the Manor of Northese cum Iford, which was situated in that parish. A Stephen A'Ridge, or Uridge, is mentioned as compounding for knighthood. (Temp. Chas. I., XVI. S.A.C., 49). The estate has ever since remained in the same family, a lineal descent of which is here given :—

[64] Harl. MSS., 1144.

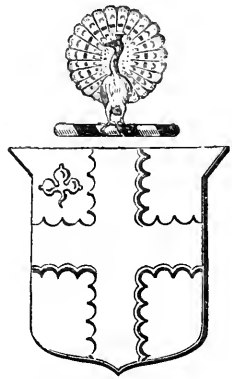
PEDIGREE OF THE RIDGES (OR A'RIDGES), OF IFORD.





IFORD CHURCH.

According to "Berry," they bare. Gu. a cross engr. arg. In the first quarter, a trefoil slipped, vert. Crest: A peacock in his pride, affrontée, arg.



Arms of Ridge.

Note.—A member of this family, Margaret, married (circa 1530) Edmund Henslow, of Lindfield, "Master of the game in Ashdown Forest and Broill Park."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Iford.—The Church of Iford is mentioned in Domesday, and is returned in that survey as having six ministers. The oldest portion of the existing edifice was erected *circa* A.D. 1100, and in other parts of the building there are examples of Early English and Decorated styles. The following description of this Norman Church is taken from Petit's "Notes on Sussex Churches" ("Arch. Journal," vol. vi., p. 124):—

'It has a square central tower, very plain, and crowned with a shingled spire. There are no transepts, nor aisles to the nave, but the chancel has had a north chapel, or vestry, entered from within by a segmental pointed archway on Early English imposts with square abacus. There is no east window. The tower arches suggest the intention of transepts, those on the north and south sides being deep, and apparently constructed for support. Externally the plaster prevents any judgment being formed from the masonry. The arches are round, of one order, without chamfer.

The western face of the chancel arch has a torus at the edge ; that of the nave arch has a similar torus, and another broken by chevrons.

The capital of the impost is an abacus, and there are no shafts. Both the nave and chancel have some foliated windows of one light belonging to the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. The font is Early English, and consists of a bowl supported on a large central shaft, surrounded by four smaller detached ones. Its mouldings are bold and decided, but it has no other sculpture.

The chancel contains a small piscina in the south wall, and an ambry[65] on the opposite side. Two very small Norman windows under the north and south arches of the tower were probably replaced there from the transepts.

The church has recently (1868) been restored, the chancel at the expense of Mrs. Rosseter, the lay impropriatress. Upon the removal of the whitewash and plaster, it was discovered that a north aisle had previously existed, the arches of which are now disclosed. Remains of mural paintings were also brought to light. There is little doubt that transepts formed part of the church, but of these there are now no traces remaining. Decorated windows of two lights were inserted at the restoration, both on the north and south sides, as well as three Early Norman widows,[66] with a small circular one above, at the east end. The western entrance was at this time closed, and a porch of the style of the 14th Cent. erected on the south side. The tower contains three ancient bells, dedicated to S. Botolph, S. Katherine, and S. Margaret, the inscriptions on which have appeared in a former vol.,[67] but, with those of Kingston, are given below more completely.

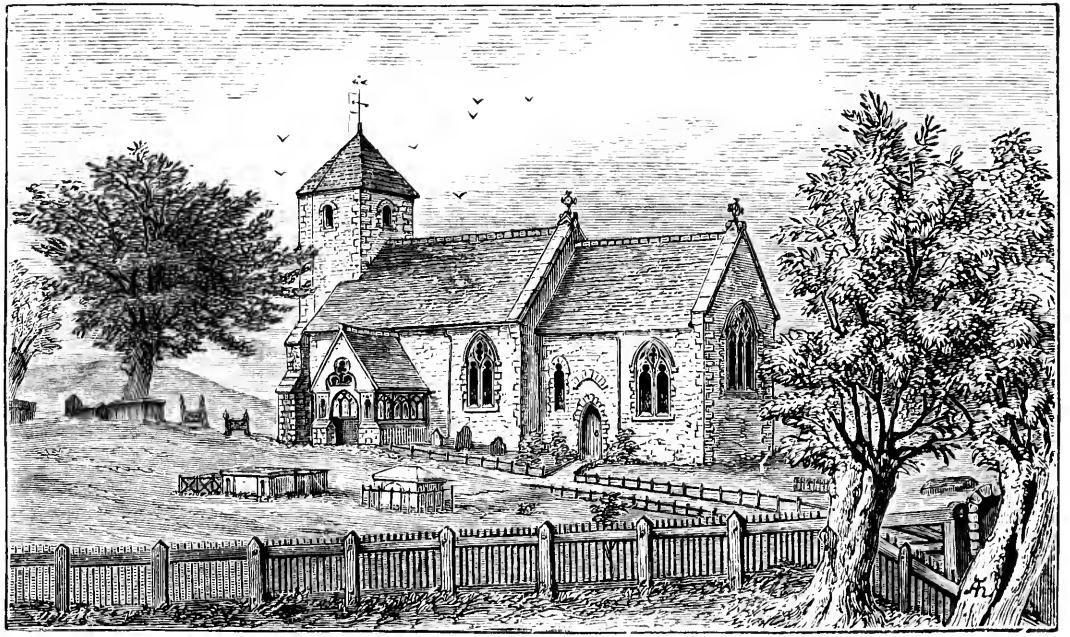
KINGSTON.

A church existed here certainly soon after the Conquest, as among the charters of William, 2nd Earl Warren, is a grant to Petrus Vicecomes, of an acre of land at Kyngeston, "ad ecclesiam faciendam—et tu Hugo vicecomes fac monasterium Si. Pancratii saysiri ad opus

[65] A recess in which were kept the vessels for use at the altar.

[66] The stone frame-work of these existed when the Church was decribed by Petit, but they were blocked up with brickwork, and hidden by a table of Commandments, &c.

[67] XVI. S.A.C., 214.



KINGSTON CHURCH.

1

Sancte Botolfe Ora Pro Nobis

2

Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis

3

Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis

Inscription
Iford Bells.

1

WALTERVS:WIMBIS:ME:FECIT

2

AVE : MARIA : GRACIA : PLENA

3

SANCTA ANNA ORA PRO NOBIS

Inscription.
Kingston Bells.

ecclesiæ." By another charter, the same Earl confirmed the possession of the church and land by the Monks of Lewes. Numerous stones (many of which are in the possession of the writer) of apparently Norman workmanship, and which had previously been used, have been found in the village. The older church was probably of smaller dimensions, as in excavating the foundation of the east wall of the chancel of the later fabric at the recent restoration, it was found to intersect several interments which had taken place anterior to its erection. The existing building dates from the early part of the 14th century, and is a very perfect specimen of the style of the period. The arch connecting the tower with the nave is of graceful proportions, and the tracery of the windows is decorated-flowing. The font, which is apparently of the same date as the church, is perfectly plain, but massive and of circular form. The tower is disproportionally small, and contains three bells, two of which are ancient, and inscribed respectively to S. Mary and S. Anne.[68] The other is one of the few old Sussex bells which records the name of its founder. In the chancel are two small brasses and other memorials (now covered with ornamental paving) of the Vinall family, and in the churchyard are others for members of various other families who were formerly landowners in the parish, viz., Zouch, Ade, Glover, Rogers, &c., &c. On a tomb, on the north side of the church, is the following inscription (now barely legible)—"Depositum Henrici Zouch olim de civitate Londinensi, nuper vero de Southover in hoc Comitatu Generosi. Obiit Vicesimo nono Decembris Anno Christi 1730. Ætatis vero 44to."

The Church was much injured by lightning in 1865, and it had been for a long time previously in a dilapidated condition. In 1874 it underwent a thorough restoration in strict accordance with original designs, the only new feature being a handsome porch, which harmonises admirably with the general outline of the building. The entire cost of the restoration was defrayed by the Reverend John Goring, of Wiston Park.

[68] See XVI. S.A.C., 215.

At Swanborough there was a chapel attached to the Priory of Lewes, for notice of which see *ante*, p. 138.

In illustration of the ecclesiastical history of the Hundred, the following notes, chronologically arranged, are appended :—

1135 circa.

Reginald (son of the 2nd Earl Warren) and his brother Ralph[69] were witnesses to a confirmation deed of Ralph de Plaiz to the monks of St. Pancrace of the Church and lands in Yford.[70]

Sciant psentes et futi qd ego Radulph. de Pleiz concedo et confirmo in liba. Elemosina Do. et Scto Pancti. et monachis ibid. Do. servienti. eccliæ. deIforda cu. Appendiciis suis et Marlera.[71] que ad exitu. Vill . &c., &c.

1185 circa.

Extract from an Instrument conteyning ye impropriation of divers churches to ye Priory of Lewis, and ye indowment of certeine Vicarages, namely, Iford, Kyngston besyde Lewis, and Rattingdeane, extracted out of ye records of Chichester :—

"We, Seffrid the second, by the grace of God, Bishop of Chichester, do, by our episcopal authority, grant and confirm to the monastery and monks of Lewes, in honour of S. Pancras the martyr, the Chapel of Swanberg, and the Churches of Kingston and Iford, with their appurtenances, and all their tythes of corn and pulse, saving to the vicars for the sustentation of those who shall minister in the same churches, to wit, in Kingston saving to the Vicar a messuage belonging to the same church, with two acres of land minus one rood, which adjoins to the cemetery and meadow of the same, and all obventions to the altar, except of the lands of Warren, and xii semes of corn yearly to be received out of the barn of the monks : To wit, four of wheat, and four of barley, and four of oats.

And in Iford, saving to the vicars all obventions to the altar as well of the Church as of the Chapel of Swanberg, and all small tythes, and the fourth sheaf of the whole tythe, the monks receiving three sheaves of the whole tythe. So, moreover, that the Vicars of these Churches be always cited to the Bishop by the Prior of S. Pancras, and that they do fealty to the convent.

This extract is taken from a copy in Latin which appears on the second page of the first Kingston Register. It bears no date, but Seffrid II. was consecrated in 1180, and died in 1204.

[69] Burrell MSS.

[70] This was again confirmed in 1150. (Watson.)

[71] 'Marl pit,' now converted into a piece of ornamental water.

1397.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, confirmed by deed to Lewes Priory the Church of Yford, which Hugh fitz Golde gave them, and all his tythes of Kyngeston, which Warin, the Sheriff, gave, and the tythe of Hugh fitz Golde in Yford and Kyngeston, and the Church of Kyngeston with an acre of land where the Church stands.[72]

1410.

John Algar, vicar of Kyngeston, exchanged livings with John Inglewode, vicar of Willingdon.

1538.

At the surrender by the Prior of the monastery of Lewes, the *rectories* of Kingston & Iford were granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell.

1541, 20th Jan^{y}.

Extract from a grant of King Henry. We give and grant to the very noble Lady Anne of Cleves, &c., &c., all those our rectories of Kyngiston, neare Lewis, and Iford, with their appurtenances, lately belonging to the Monastery of Lewes. Also all tythes of the said rectories. Also the advowsons, nominations, free dispositions and rights of patronage of the vicarages of the said Churches, which came into our hands by reason of the attainder of Thos late Earl of Essex, lately attainted of high treason and heresie.[73]

1558.

Queen Mary granted, as a free gift, to John, Bishop of Chichester, and his successors in the see "*for ever*," the patronage of the Churches of Iford and Kingston ; but one of the first Acts of the next reign (1 Eliz., cap. iv.) repealed the grant, and restored the patronage to the Crown.

1595.

In "A Rolle of severall Armors and furniture of ye Clergie within ye Arch-deaconry of Lewes, Rated by the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lo. Bishoppe of Chichester,"

To Mr. Garaway, parson of Iford, a calliver furnished is appoynted;

To Mr. Thomas Holt, vicar of Kingston, a Dry Pyke furnished is appoynted.

In Bishop Harsnet's time, 1612, "A musquet furnished is appoynted conjointly to Mr. Anthony Garway, Vicar of Iford, and Mr. Willm. Dimbleday *(sic)*, Vicar of Kingston, neare Lewis. Other 'parsons' found Horses, Launces, Holbards, Corsletts, &c. Thos. Eversfield, gent., of Kingston, found 1 Launce & 2 Light Horses."[74]

1650.

In a paper preserved at Danny, entitled "A Valuation of the Rectories and Vicarages within the Rape of Lewes," it appears that Iford (vicarage) was in value per an. £40, and Kingston vicarage per an. £29.

[72] Burrell MSS. [73] Ibid. [74] Ibid.

VICARS OF KINGSTON.

Henry Keeley	1566—1576
Thomas Holt	1586—1603
Edward Sampson (Nov. 12)	1603—1610
William Dimbleby *(sic)* ...	1611—1640
Henry Shepheard	1640

VICARS OF IFORD.

Anthony Garway	1568—1614
Ralph Kelway	1614—1624
William Best	1624—1629
Thomas Gray	1629—1632
Thomas Rogers	1632

From this date to 1669 there are no records in the Lewes Registry. At the latter date, John Forward appears as Vicar of Kingston-cum-Iford, and the livings have ever since been held by one Incumbent.

1669—1692	John Forward.
1692—1733	Richard Owen.
1733—1765	John Davis.
1765—1813	John Delap, D.D.
1813—1821	John Starkie Jackson.
1821—1864	Matthew Hodgson Donald, resigned.
1864—1868	Thomas Bedford, resigned.
1868	Charles John Plumer.

The Church of St. Mary Westout existed at the time of the Conquest, and soon afterwards formed part of the endowment of the Priory of Lewes, the amount paid to the Prior by the Church being xxj^{s} viii^{d}. In 6 Hen. VI. the annual value of the Church was found by inquisition to be lvj^{s} viii^{d}. In 1538 the parish was (for ecclesiastical purposes) united to that of S. Peter (within the boundaries of Lewes) by Richard, Bishop of Chichester, upon application of the parishioners of the latter, by reason that their church was so poorly maintained, that they were unable to induce any priest to become rector.

In 5th Anne the annual value of the united parishes was returned at £13. 12s. In 1559 the Lewes Town

Books record a payment "for men to watch when the grete fyer was in Westout." The greater part of the dwelling-houses were then consumed. Within the parish formerly existed the Hospital of S. Nicholas. It was built by the founder of Lewes Priory, circa 1085, and in an ancient MS. its endowment is thus recorded: "xiii pauperibus fratribus et sororibus, Hospitalis Sancti Nichi in Westoute, dat prædictum primum [qu. prædictus primus?—Ed.] fundator dicti monasterii per ann cx$^{s.}$[75] It was, doubtless, intended as a house for the lodging and relief of the poorer pilgrims to the Priory. The present Church of St. Anne, Lewes, occupies the site of S. Mary Westout.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH ACCOUNTS (KINGSTON).[76]

There is every reason to believe, that these accounts had been preserved from a much earlier date than is usually the case in country parishes, and it is to be regretted that, through ignorance and carelessness, the most interesting portion should have been destroyed. Some years ago the writer was horrified to find the clerk deliberately making a fire in the church stove by means of a plentiful supply of fuel from the parish chest. Remonstrated with, "he didn' know as there was henny arm," and had only used "dem peapers as lookt de woldest." Upon examination this was found to be too true, and, with the exception of a few of the 17th century, those only remained, of a later date than 1720, from which any consecutive extracts could be made. It may be here observed that, during the period to which the existing accounts refer, the system of farming in the Hundred was very different to that which obtains at the present time. The arable land, in the occupation of the various tenants, was divided into a large number of strips of unequal sizes (some not exceeding a rood) in quantity, which were mixed up in the greatest apparent confusion, and annually marked out at the expense of the parish.

[75] See Horsfield's "Lewes," vol. 1, p. 269.

[76] The acounts for Iford do not appear to have been preserved.

The pasture was divided into Bullock leases, or leazes. The cattle and sheep of the various proprietors appear to have collectively formed the "tenantry herd" and the tenantry flock,[77] and to have been tended by a "Hearder" (herdsman) and shepherd, paid by the parish. Other services were paid for in the same way, such as crow-tending, mole catching, &c., and an entry occurs of the sum of 5s. 9d. having been received "for the parish rams' wool." In illustration of this arrangement we find many entries of the following nature:—

Paid the Hearder £1 10s. For a Horse for the Hearder £3 10s. For crowtender, 25s. Paid ffor tending Piggons (pigeons) 24s. "For tending the owld sheep up on the Weel."[78] Paid "ffor a hors going to linnel (Lindfield) with de lams."[79] Paid for tracking out the barley 4s 6$^{d.}$ Paid for 25 dozen of mouells catched 25s. Rec^{d} for a bulck leas (bullock lease) 1^{s} 6^{d} &c. Rec^{d} of Mr Thos. Rogers One pound seventeen shillings and sixpence in full for 25 Sheep Leaseses on Kingston Downs due Lady Day (1771).

From the general accounts the following amusing extracts are selected:—

1656.

Rec^{d} of Mr Vynaugh (Vinall) for his Church Mark iij^{s} iiij$^{d.}$

It was customary at this period for each of the farmers to keep a portion of the churchyard fence in repair. In 1725 the churchyard was walled in, and we find no further notice of marks.[80]

1680.

Paid ffor tymber for ye stocks iij^{s} ij$^{d.}$

1692.

Paid for salve for Rich$^{d.}$ ffryer ii^{s} iiij$^{d.}$

1721.

Rec$^{d.}$ for ye Church Acre 10$^{s.}$

[77] For further description of this system, see VI., S.A.C., 231.

[78] It was formerly the custom (and, in some districts is now) for the flock owners to send lambs to be kept from Michaelmas to Ladytide by the farmers in the Weald.

[79] The lambs from this part are now sent annually to Lindfield fair for sale.

[80] For further account of Church Marks see XIV. S.A.C., p. 238.

This was an annual receipt, and was probably for the land mentioned above in the Eccles. notes under A.D 1397.

There is no mention of the accounts of more than one Churchwarden, and in 1727 he appears to have neglected his duty.

Oct. 21st.

Then Recd. of Mr Thos. Rogers the Sume of nine shillings and four pence for ffees, and Stamps of a Citation and Monition agst him to put ye seates of ye Churche into good and Sufficient repayre.

I say Recd. 9s. 4d. Robt. Walters.

1729.

Pd. for seting up of the tapsel gar . . . . . 1s. 6d.

A tapsel gate is of a very unusual and peculiar kind, the like of which is still in existence at the entrance to the Churchyard.[81]

At this period master carpenters charged for their labour 1s. 8d. per diem, and bricklayers, 1s. 10d.

Recd. of the Charyatable Youse mony. . . . . 27s. 10d.

The offertory varied from 25s. to 45s. per annum.

1730.

	s.	d.
Paid for a pair of allom (*sic*) Ram Skin breeches for a Boy .	00.	02. 03

1731.

Pd. ffor ½ a pound of Tobaco and Pipes	00.	01.	00

This is the only entry of the kind.

Pd. for a payre of stayes for Ridley's Parish Gearle . .	00.	05.	04½

I regret to say this is by no means the only entry of a like nature!

In this year some waif of humanity found his resting place in the Churchyard.

	£	s.	d.
Pd. the Poor traviling man	00.	02.	06
,, for waching (watching) of him	00.	10.	00
Pd. Dame ffryer for Carding ye Locks of ye poor traviling man	00.	00.	04
Pd. ye men yt laid fforth ye poor traviling man. . .	00.	02.	06
Pd. for diging ye grave and ye nell (knell) . . .	00.	02.	10

[81] A Tapsel Gate is one which is placed on a pivot in the centre of the road, so that, when open, the bearers of a corpse, and other persons, may pass on either side.

1732.	£	s.	d.
There was collected for loss sustained by fire at Blandford Tiverton and Rumsey	01.	12.	04½
P^d^· ye gaille (gaol) tax	00.	11.	01
Rec^d^· of ye Churchwarden for ye Maimed Soldiers . .	00.	16.	00.

1734.

P^d^· for Bread and Wine once 00. 03. 01

Previously there are regular charges for four celebrations annually.

1737.

P^d^· the Docter mans bill 1. 8. 0

1740.

P^d^· for spining halfe a duzen of 6 peny hempe . . . 0. 3. 0

There are many entries of this kind, spinning being commonly practised by the villagers down to 1830.

1741.

Expenses when We Went the Bounds 0. 5. 0

1744.

P^d^· to Portabello.[82] 10 6

Some of the entries are very ludicrous.

1749.

P^d^· for a Pennard of Nailes To naile the Litle Boys sheows 1^d^·

And, later on,

P^d^· Lusey gadsbies moter for cleaning of Har and ½lb soap 3½ 3 0

1752.

The carriage of materials for building a Poor House cost the parish £13 10s.

No trace of this building remains.

1753.

P^d^ for Shuting ye White Dogg 00. 01. 00

A Bill of Expences a Taking of Edwd· Newick and marreng of him and carring of him home to Tisshurst. (Ticehurst.)

For an Order 2/. Gave har the Gearle in money 6^d^

For a ring 6^d^· The Clarkes fee 2. 6. For an Ordar to cary them A-waye 5. 0. For the hier of Hors 9/- Gaue the Woman £5 5.

For our selves and our Horses 3 Dayes 30^s^·

[82] Portabello is a coastguard station on the coast.

Other payments, principally for drinking, &c., on the road, which are minutely detailed, made up the cost to the parish £8 16s.

1757.

P^d for having the prosecution of the fishing cried. . . 6^d.

1764.

For several years the accounts were neglected altogether, and the Churchwarden is thus reminded of his duty :—

As you for some years past have neglected to bring in your Michaelmas Presentments This is to give you notice that unless you bring in yours for this year on or before the Feast of St Andrew next ensuing, a Citation will be issued against you for this neglect of your duty

W^m. Michell

1766.

P^d. for the bastarde child 1. 17. 6
,, salt to the smallpox. . . ½^d.

About this time there are many charges for prayers, and altering prayers for the Young Princes and ye "Roill Fam."

1767.

P^d. for the tax concarnin the Molitia, collected by the Constible 7. 11. 4

1778.

For a third pt of a man as a Substitute in the Militia . . 3. 10. 2

The last extract made is the most illiterate :—

1779.

Disbuarste for King Stoane gave sare ginners moter 2/6 P^d. Dam Back fur laiing Dam Wilard furth 1/6 Ric^d Relfe card the wood two the Poore Piepel [carried the wood to the poor people] and he is two (to) have 5/-

On the cover of the earliest Kingston Book (commencing in 1557) it is recorded that, after having been lost for a long time, it was purchased, among other MSS., at Lindfield, and, coming afterwards into the possession of the late J. T. Auckland, of Lewes, F.S.A., it was by him restored to the parish.

On the first page is the following inscription :—

Kyngeston juxta Lewes :—

In dei noie amen. Hic incipit Liber Registri de novo castigat. et examinat. ac de auctoritate et mandat. supremo noviter inscript. redact. anno Domini ab incarnatione Jhesu xti, 1598 : annoq. Reg. Dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ Dei gratia Angliæ, Ffraunciæ, Hiberniæ, reginæ, quadragesimo mense Maii incept. tempore . . . Thomæ Holt vicarii ibidem ac notarii . . . [illegible] fidelis script. Johan. Hille et Richo Howell . . . Gardianis testib. ad hoc specialiter requisit.

On the second page is a copy of an instrument of Bishop Seffrid, already referred to in my Eccles. notes.

On the third page is a most curious entry concerning the ancient tenantry custom of the "Drinker Acre" in 1574, but as this has been already extracted in a former vol. of these Collections we will not repeat it here, but only refer to it.[83]

The pestilence which raged 1631 to 1639 was severely felt in Kingston. In 1637 there were fourteen burials recorded, the average number being rather more than three.

During the troublous years 1649 to 1654 the entries are few, and the register was kept in a most irregular manner.

In 1654 the Register of Iford commences, and the second Kingston Book begins at the same date.

On the first page of the Iford Book is the following entry, not *written*, we will hope, by the signer :—

"Whereas Mr Thomas Rogers of ye parrish of Iford, Clarke, hath bin chosen by ye Inhabitants of yt parrish to be Register of ye Parrs and soe keepe ye booke for Registring of ye publications Marrages, births and burialls in yt parrish according to an Act of parlament in yt case mayde and provided. These are therefore to certify yt ye sayde mr Rogers hath bin 'sworen and alowed of by me Henry Shelley (one of ye Justices of ye peace for ye county of Sussex) to be Register of ye parrish of Iford affore sayde, in testimony where of I have heere unto ptt my hand this 4th of April 1654. Henry Shelley.

Almost the first entry is—

1654.

William ye son of Thomas and Jone Rogers was born ye twentieth of June ad horam nonam post merd, and was baptised July ye 11th Ano pe dixt.

[83] iv. S.A.C., 307, where also a further general account of this custom is given.

There are not many entries of a remarkable character in the books of either parish. A few of the more unusual kind may be here given.

Some are very precise as to date. One instance will suffice :—

1666.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Vinall Esqre and Anne his wife was borne April 19th at a qrter past nine in the morninge being Saturday before Easter Sunday and baptized the 17th day followinge beinge tuesday—66.

Contrasting with this, there are one or two entries in which the date is altogether omitted.

In 1678 William Holland Clearke was buryed the 23rd Oct^r, being the first corps buryed in wollen according to ye Act of Parliment.[84]

The Affidavit hereupon taken by Mr Henery Shelley Justice upon the oath of Katherine Johnson of ye parish of Iford sworne ye 26th of October, I have received within the time limited by the Act, with the hands and seales of Mildred Holland and Elizabeth Holland being witnesses thereunto.

This form of affidavit was regularly entered, until 1684, when it was discontinued.

In 1679 occurs the first entry of marriage "with banes."

Previously to this the form was, A B and C D "had their consent of matrimony fully published."

1684.

John fforward Divar (vicar of Iford) and Mis Patience Luxford of Horsham were "marryed by licence."

The same lady married the succeeding vicar of Iford in 1690.

From 1686 to 1689 the Kingston Register is missing.

1695.

John Morris was interred (as I hear and am told) Aug. 21st.

1700.

There is a curious entry at the end of the second Kingston Book, dated Nov. 23rd.

[84] For further details of this custom, see IV. S.A.C., 235, 285, 286; and XXIII. S.A.C., 190-2.

"Memorandum. That it was y^n^ compounded and agreed betwixt Richard Owen Vicar of Kingston and the Inhabitants thereof for his tithe seven shillings ye yarde land p^r^ annum upon condition ye shepherd sh^d^ also pay ten shillings yearly for Kingston flocke and ye said vicar sh^d^ be exempted from paying to ye poor-book which he used to pay before."

1701.

A child of John Ade was born. John Ade pays as a yeoman £50 per annum.

1704.

A child of Stephen Ade was borne Ju. 18th

1705.

Willm. Peever of Beddingham was buried I rec^d^ a mortuary on that account viz 6^s^ 8^d^ for breaking ye ground more being due was abated.

1721.

Stephen Ade (as I hear) was put in the ground Jan 9th.

1734.

Mr Vinall, *Governer*, was buried May 27th.

1741.

There was neither birth, marriage, or burial in Kingston. It is thus, ○, recorded in the register.

For 57 years, 1755 to 1812, there appears to have been only one register in common for Iford and Kingston marriages.

In these notes a reference to the widely celebrated pack of the Brookside harriers must not be omitted, as it was kenneled in the Hundred for more than a century. According to tradition the hounds were obtained originally from Parham, with an admixture of Irish blood. Certainly they were first established (about the year 1750) by Mr. John Chatfield, grandfather of the present respected head of that family in Lewes. They were then kenneled close to a brook adjoining the timber yard in St. John's parish. Hence the name "Brookside." In those good old-fashioned times, my informant relates that, at a very early hour, when

> "Bright Phœbus, in his chariot borne,
> Had scarce proclaimed the approaching morn,"

the Brookside sportsmen used to meet (sometimes so soon

as four a.m.) at Northese, where they found "bread and cheese and strong ale" awaiting them on the "joss block."[85] The neighbouring farmers and others, "riding in round frocks," then proceeded to "trail up to their hare," until about ten o'clock, after which hour the present method became the order of the day. At the close of Mr. Chatfield's mastership the harriers were dispersed amongst the residents in Northese, Rodmell, and Iford, and, on hunting days, "the huntsman proceeding to the top of the hill, and, blowing his horn," was soon "joined by the hounds." Subsequently they were taken in hand by a Mr. Grover, of Northese, and were kenneled at Kingston. Mr. Thos. Rogers succeeded in command, having for huntsman Bartlett, who migrated to the Queen's. About this period the hounds were removed to newly-built kennels at Iford, and were hunted by Mr. Harrison Carr, son of Sir Thos. Carr, of Beddingham. A few years after the retirement of Mr. Carr in 1832, they became the property of five gentlemen, with the arrangement that, in case of death, the survivors should succeed to the share of the deceased.

For many years Mr. John Saxby, of Northese, was most energetic in the management, acting as his own huntsman, with his cousin, Mr Richard Saxby, as whip. During this time they attained to that perfection which has since characterised them. Eventually, by the death of his coadjutors, they became the property of John Saxby, Esq. In the years 1865-6 they were hunted by the late John Verrall, Esq., of Swanborough, and were ultimately presented by Mr. Saxby to Steyning Beard, Esq., of Rottingdean, nephew of the late Charles Beard, Esq. (one of the original proprietors). In 1873 they were removed to their newly-erected kennels at Rottingdean.

From the well-known ability of the present master, as a sportsman, and his urbanity in the field, it is to be hoped that a long period of prosperity is in store for the "Brookside Harriers."

[85] A stone or brick erection, ascended by steps, to enable horsemen to mount: a very common appurtenance to old manor houses.

STATISTICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL.

The total number of acres contained within the limits of the modern Hundred (*i.e.*, Kingston and Iford) is 3,855. This includes a detached portion of the latter parish, lying east of the river Ouse. About half consists of arable and pasture land, the remaining portion being down. The population varies considerably. In 1811 it was 266; in 1831, 347; in 1851, 316; in 1871, 319. At the present time it is barely 300. The average number of births per annum from 1800 to 1876 inclusive was 8·054. The burials 5·021. There is church accommodation for 236. The school is voluntarily supported, and provides for the education of 50 children. The productions of the Hundred are entirely agricultural.

The names of some of the fields in the Hundred have been already alluded to, viz., "The Camp," "The Castle," "The Devil's Race," &c. In addition to these there are several others of archæological or philological interest. Thus we have "The Butts," both "Long" and "Short." There is no doubt whatever that these were the "ranges" where the people, and probably the garrison of the adjacent Castle of Lewes, met for the purpose of practising with the long-bow and the cross-bow. The situation is admirably adapted for that purpose.

"*The Wish*" (A.S. Wesc, a washing, a damp meadow, liable to be flooded). In the parish accounts is a charge for repairing the bridge at the "neck" of the Wish. This is evidently from the A.S. "necst," near to, or adjoining.

The Hale (A.S. hál), meaning, in this instance, fertile.

The Ham (A.S. hám). In Outzen's Glossary of the Frisian language, he says, "In the country of the Angles, as well as in Friesland, every enclosed place is called a hamm."[86] In this district it is commonly applied to plots of ground or homesteads near the river, *e.g.*, Southerham, Beddingham, Stoneham, &c.

Snedenore is evidently an ancient name. The etymology of this word has puzzled me greatly, but it

[86] Parish's "Dict of Sussex Dialect."

may reasonably be derived from A.S. "Snæd,"[87] part of a scythe, or "Snæd," pronounced "Sneed," a portion or piece, and A.S. "Or," beginning, or entrance. The field lies immediately at the entrance to the village.

The Severalls. Mr. Parish has the following note on this word. "Portions of common assigned for a term to a particular proprietor, the other commoners waiving for a time their right of common over them"—

> "My lips are no common, though several they be."
> *Love's Labour Lost.*

The Slonks (From A.S. sleán, pronounced sleon, to fight, to slay). This field is doubtless the site of one of the many battles between the inhabitants of the district and the piratical Norsemen who constantly infested the estuary, and for protection against whose ravages Suaneberg was erected. See *ante.*

Jugs Road. So called from its being the route frequented by the fishermen of the *village* of Brighthelmston, who, before the days of stage coaches or railways, supplied the town of Lewes with fish. Jug is still a nickname for Brighton men of this class.

There are two or three landmarks in the Hundred, well known to hunting men and others, who frequent the Downs, which must be briefly noticed, as, although the *names* will be used perhaps for centuries, the *raison d'être* will soon be forgotten.

"*Harvey's Stone,*' so called from a gentleman of that name having fallen dead from his horse while hunting in the year 1821.

"*Baldy's Stone,*" commemorates the murder of a shepherd of that name in 1868.

"*Nan Kemp's Grave*" marks the spot where a woman was buried, after execution, at the crossways in Kingston. She had committed a murder of an unusually atrocious character.

In his paper on "Old Speech and Manners in Sussex" (XIII. S.A.C., 226), Mr. Lower mentions "one goblin's labour, in the 'drove-way' between Kingston and Lewes,

[87] Pronounced "Snaid." This word is still in use.

as being to spin charcoal incessantly," in the shape of a black calf.

From "Philosophical Transactions," No. 289 (1703), we learn that in the year 1703, a violent storm did great damage in this district. Lewes ladies tasting grapes found them salt. The grass on the Downs was so salt that the sheep refused to eat till forced, and then drank like fishes." Horsfield adds[88]—"the leaves were destroyed as if they had been scorched or blighted, *and the foam of the sea was carried inland to a distance of twenty miles!*" In 1774 an extraordinary effect of lightning is recorded as having occurred at Swanborough, and as it was thought of sufficient importance for an account of it to be read before the Royal Society, it may here be briefly noticed. The lightning appears to have struck an ox, which was of a red and white colour, in such a manner as to take off all the white hair, whilst not a particle of the red was touched. (For further details see Horsfield's "Hist. of Lewes," vol. i., p. 211.)

In conclusion it remains for me to acknowledge the kindly help which I have received in collecting the foregoing "Notes."

To Inigo Gell, Esq., W. K. J. Langridge, Esq., Robert Crosskey, Esq., and other gentlemen, I am indebted for the ready courtesy with which they have placed the archives and other documents in their custody or possession at my disposal, while to Aubrey Hillman, Esq., most especial thanks are due for his cordial assistance. To his skilful pencil the whole of the drawings with which this paper is illustrated are owing, and, in addition to these, much advantage has been gained from the many valuable suggestions which he has offered in connection with the local history and folk-lore of the Hundred.

[88] "Lewes," vol. 1, 207.

ANCIENT CINDER-HEAPS IN EAST SUSSEX.

By JAMES ROCK, Esq.

Although several interesting papers upon the ancient Ironworks of Sussex have appeared in former volumes of the "Sussex Archæological Collections,"[1] the subject may still be of some interest to the members of our Society; and as the "Cinder-beds" of ancient ironworks which have been quarried to supply materials for road making in East Sussex are rapidly diminishing, it may be well to direct the attention of Archæologists to them once more, before they shall have entirely disappeared, or become useless for archæological investigation.

A few facts which have come under my notice within the last three years may serve this purpose.

While residing at Northiam, previously to my coming to Hollington three years since, I found in that parish many indications of the iron manufacture, and I was led to a conclusion that it had been carried on in every valley between that place and Hastings from the earliest times. These valleys run nearly parallel with the coast, and have small streams running through them in an easterly direction, all meeting at Rye harbour; their lower course for several miles being flat, and but slightly raised above the sea level.

There can be no doubt that in early times the sea flowed up these valleys, and thus the ironworks, which are now in places generally difficult of access, would be easily accessible from the sea, and have a ready means of transporting their products.

[1] See Vol. II., p. 169; Vol. III., p. 240; Vol. XVIII., p. 10.

I found it easy to obtain information of a general kind about the later workings; in one place I was shown an old waggon, now laid up on the beams of a cart lodge, which had been used for carrying ore to the "furnace;" in another I was told of a man, only recently dead, who had assisted at the casting of a porridge pot, one of the last productions of another "furnace;" but of anything earlier I could learn nothing, nor did I find any object of archæological interest, except iron chimney backs and fire-dogs, such as have been already described and engraved in the Society's volumes; still I hoped by further enquiry to find objects earlier in their origin than these, and on coming to Hollington I continued my search—this time not without success.

The late Mr. M. A. Lower, who probably knew and wrote more about the Sussex Ironworks than any one else, has furnished proofs that the iron ore of Sussex was worked by the Romans during their occupation of Britain, and has described at considerable length some discoveries at Maresfield, and elsewhere, in his valuable paper on the Ironworks of the County of Sussex, printed in the second volume of our "Collections."

If we may accept, as he has done, the finding of articles of Roman origin among the heaps of cinders as sufficient evidence that the cinder-heaps themselves were also the work of Roman hands, I am able to furnish proofs that the Romans had more than one "ironwork" in the eastern part of the county, north and north-east of Hastings.

Mr. Lower mentions the finding of Roman coins at Westfield and Sedlescomb some years ago, but no further "find" appears to have been made in those localities. The Cinder-beds at Sedlescomb have been thoroughly worked out. For many years they were the chief source of supply for roadmaking material to the turnpike and parish roads through Sedlescomb to John's Cross and Hawkhurst. On the exhaustion of these beds some large mounds of scoriæ in Beauport Park, the property of Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart., in the low lying part of it towards Battle, and in that parish, have been worked,

and these in their turn are rapidly disappearing. Another year or two will probably see them exhausted, and unless one or two other deposits, difficult of access, be utilised, or others, at present unknown, should be discovered, the use of iron "cinders" as a roadmaking material will become extinct in this part of England.

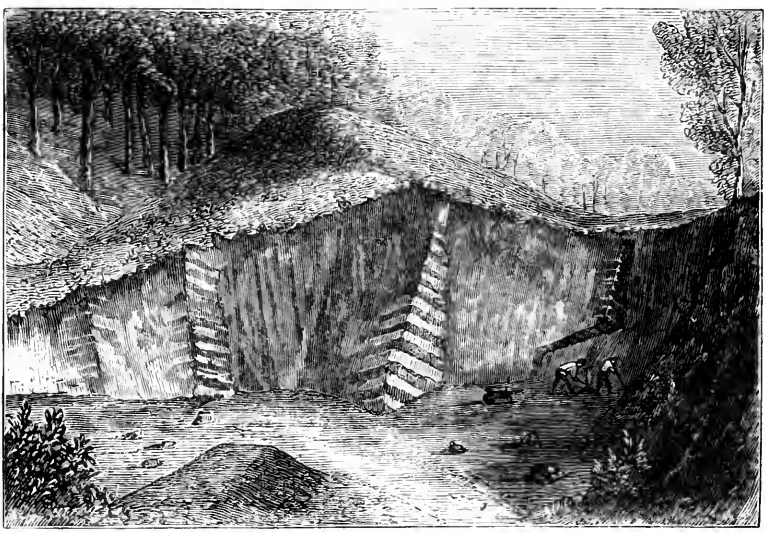
The large mound in Beauport Park was, until opened as a quarry, a wooded knoll, with heavy timber upon it, presenting but little to indicate that it was the handiwork of man. It then covered a space of two acres or more, and at the highest part had an elevation of about 50 feet above the surrounding land. At the present time only one end of the knoll, which was originally of an oblong form, remains. It forms at one side a cliff about 30 feet high, and on the other a grassy slope with a few trees upon it. Seen from below, the mound rises higher than the cliff by about 10 feet. The whole mass now remaining covers about a third of an acre, but as it rests on the slope of the hill which rises behind it, the quantity of cinders contained in it is probably not so great as it appears.

At the time of my visits, men were working very carefully on the face of the "cliff," which crumbled so readily at every stroke of the pick, that they had some difficulty in keeping their footing. Occasionally a piece of pottery is found, but rolling down with the cinders it is usually broken very small ere it reaches the bottom of the bank. More than one earthen vessel has been found entire or nearly so, but the workmen seeing no value in what they called "an old pot," took no pains to preserve them.

I have, however, a few fragments of Samian and other ware which have been preserved, and I hope that my enquiries and injunctions may lead to the preservation of any further discoveries. It is to be regretted that attention has not been earlier directed to this locality, which I am inclined to think has not been worked for iron since the time of the Roman occupation. Mr. Lower makes no mention of it either in his article in the "Sussex Archæological Collections," or in his "History

of Sussex." The works, which he mentions as being in the parish of Battle, are near Netherfield, at the opposite end of the parish. My reason for believing this deposit to be exclusively of Roman origin will appear later in this article, in describing another site in the parish of Brede.

The formation, or structure of the Beauport mound, is interesting as affording some clue to the method of smelting used by the old iron workers. The mound is made up of a series of layers, each layer being about 10 inches thick; the mound being conical in its section, the layers follow each other in the same form, like the coats of an onion when cut through. This stratified formation will be readily seen on reference to the illustration below, which represents the state of the



The Cinder-heaps in Beauport Park.

mound in September, 1878. For this sketch I am indebted to Mr. Edward Farncomb, of Ferndale, Hollington, who takes a warm interest in the subject, and has accompanied me in my explorations both at Beauport and at Brede, rendering valuable assistance.

It has been said above that the mound at Beauport is formed of a series of layers about ten inches thick; it should be further explained, that those layers are each formed of a series of thinner layers. These thinner layers are usually four in number; the lower one of charcoal, some of which is still perfect, not having been consumed; then, burnt earth; then, iron scoriæ; then comes burnt clay; then, charcoal again, and so on through the whole heap. The burnt earth immediately above the charcoal is probably a residuum from the burnt ore. The process of ironmaking used here seems to have been simply to form a mound of earth, then to cover it with charcoal; upon this to place the ironstone or ore, and to cover the whole with clay, probably with some arrangement for the passage of air, to secure the combustion of the charcoal when ignited; the molten iron running off from the ore to the bottom of the mound.

The men employed in quarrying the cinders stated that they occasionally find vertical holes of small diameter, as if they had been pierced in the heap with an iron rod. These may have communicated with horizontal passages to secure a draught of air, though none such have been discovered; more probably, they only penetrated the layer for the time burning; the air entering by them, and, by passing through the interstices of the loosely piled charcoal, keeping it in a state of active combustion.

Thus the process resembled that of "coaling," or charcoal burning, or that of burning bricks in clamps. That it was very imperfect, is proved by the large amount of metal left in the slag or scoriæ, which is often more dense than the ore from which it was made.

It should be mentioned, that the upper or outer layers of "cinders" in the mound at Beauport are more perfect and harder, than those which are nearer to the middle of the heap; these, having been subjected to repeated heating, have become reduced in some parts almost to dust.

There is no appearance of masonry in the neighbour-

hood of these works, so far as I have explored it; neither have I discovered any dam across the bed of the small stream, which runs by the side of the mound; it therefore appears that no forge existed at this spot, and that its crude products were manufactured elsewhere. It is possible that a dam may exist in the woods lower down, for although the mound of cinders is at a spot which is low, relatively to the Beauport or Baldslow ridge, it is still at a considerable elevation above the water level at Westfield, towards which the stream runs.

But now for proof, that the ironworks I have been describing are really Roman.

In the entire absence of any object of mediæval or modern origin, and in the presence of articles of Roman origin, discovered in the body of the heap of scoriæ, we have, I think, indisputable evidence that the heap itself is the work of Roman hands, or, what is probably nearer the truth, of native British hands under Roman direction. Besides the fragments of pottery which I have already mentioned, I have in my possession two coins of bronze, which were also found among the cinders—one of Trajan, the other of Hadrian. Both are in good preservation, especially the latter. These would seem to fix the date of the cinder-heap at a somewhat early period of the Roman occupation, because although such coins might have been in circulation long subsequently to the reigns of the Emperors whose image and superscription they bear, yet, as the coins show scarcely any signs of wear—that of Hadrian being as fresh as one of our present English bronze coins of the earlier issues—we may conclude that these Roman coins found their resting place in the Beauport heap somewhere about 140 A.D.

If we take the period included between the date of Trajan's accession to the Imperial throne at A.D. 98, and that of the death of Hadrian, A.D. 138, we might venture to assign even an earlier date than A.D. 140 as that of the operations of the Roman iron masters in the woods of Beauport and Battle.

The coins discovered at Maresfield have a much wider

range of dates, namely, from Nero to Dioclesian (A.D. 54 to A.D. 286), but they do not include any of Trajan or Hadrian.

I will now briefly describe the coins and pottery found in the Beauport cinder-beds.

1. A bronze coin of Trajan, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. On the obverse, the bust of the Emperor, very perfect and in high relief; the circumscription is obliterated at the beginning and ending, but the following letters are very distinct:—

TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM.

On the reverse, is a draped female figure, standing, between the letters S.C.

The inscription is illegible, at least by me.

2. A bronze coin of Hadrian, quite perfect, except that it is not absolutely circular; it appears to have been hammered on the edge in two places. It is somewhat larger than the coin of Trajan, being nearly an inch and three-eighths in diameter, and a full eighth of an inch in thickness. On the obverse, is the bust of the Emperor, surrounded by the inscription:—

IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.

On the reverse, a helmeted and draped female figure, seated, apparently, on a shield like that of Britannia on some English coins, holding an erect spear with the left hand, the arm raised above the shoulder, and the right hand supporting on its palm a small winged figure.

The inscription is, as far as I can make it out—

PONT MAX TRP OT COS III S.C.:

The two last letters are placed beneath the seated figure.

3. A bronze ring, quite plain, three quarters of an inch in diameter.

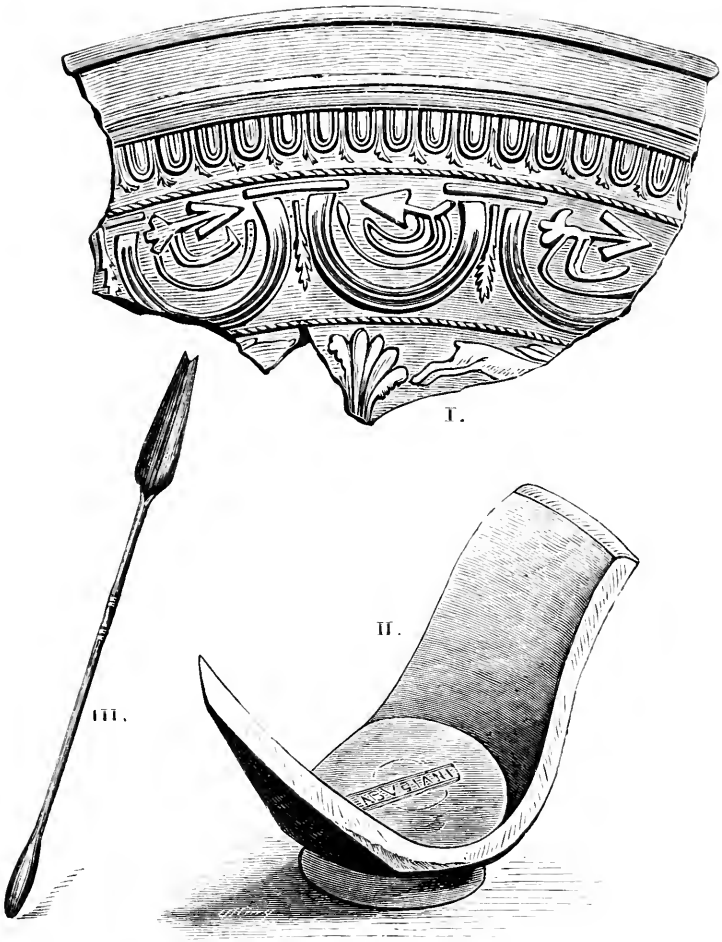
4. A bronze ligula, about 4½ inches long, well preserved, and having an elegantly shaped bowl, very thin and elastic, resembling in form a very narrow fire-shovel, rather than the bowl of a spoon. This was found at the bottom of the cinder-heap, and is engraved below.

Among the fragments of pottery, which are numerous and of various kinds, are a few specimens of black and red Samian ware. On one of these, the base of a patera, is the potter's mark ALBVCIANI. Another, also part of a patera, has figures in relief on the outside. Another is a considerable fragment of a bowl, of figured red ware, part of the design being a hunting scene, of which, however, only a hare running, followed by a dog, has been preserved. Another is the base and part of the bowl of a patera, in fine red Samian ware; with the same potter's mark as above. (*See* Illustrations).

The largest piece in my possession is in thin black ware, not much more than an eighth of an inch in thickness. It is marked with a trellis pattern, formed simply by crossed lines, roughly traced by the hand before the vessel was burned. These lines are slightly depressed, and shine as if they had been recently made with a black lead pencil. I have many fragments of this kind of ware. The one I am describing is part of a vessel, probably seven or eight inches high, two inches and a-half in diameter at the base, and five inches at the largest part; it has no foot or ring at the base, which is flat and thinner than the other parts. The fragment possesses half the base, and one-third of the entire diameter at the largest part, and is four inches high.

There are at Beauport many fragments of large vessels, of a rough character, of light colour, and unglazed.

From the fact that none other than Roman coins have been found in this locality, and these associated with fragments of Roman pottery, it may be fairly concluded that in Beauport Park we find clear proof of Roman occupation, and Roman iron manufacture, in a district which has hitherto supplied but little evidence of this kind, and is but little known.



I. RED POTTERY FRAGMENT.
II. DO. DO. STAMPED "ALBVCIANI." } Dug 30 feet below the surface, at Beauport.
III. ROMAN LIGULA (SPOON).

I now proceed to furnish similar evidence, although somewhat more conjectural, with reference to a seat of iron manufacture still less known than that in Beauport Park.

North-east from Beauport, passing over the "Brede Powder Mills," formerly ironworks,[2] we reach, at about five miles distance in a direct line, the summit of the ridge of hills which separates the valley of the small river Brede from that of the smaller river Tillingham, both of which run into the harbour of Rye.

This ridge, which forms a promontory, terminating at Cadborough, near Rye, contained, and probably still contains, large deposits of iron ore; which, up to the middle of the last century, supplied the furnaces at Brede and Beckley; the products of which, largely consisting of cannon and cannon balls, were conveyed down the rivers and shipped at Rye. On both sides of the ridge the ground is, in many places, honeycombed by the excavations made in quarrying the ore.

The system seems to have been to sink a number of shafts like wells, about five feet in diameter, enlarged below the surface into a bell shape, and, perhaps, communicating with each other, as in some places these shafts are not more than ten or twelve feet apart. Where these shafts existed in open ground, or ground cleared for agricultural purposes in recent times, they have been more or less filled up and obliterated, but in many of the woods they still remain.

In company with Mr. E. Farncomb, I visited this locality recently. Crossing the ridge in the direction I have mentioned, near Brede High, at the distance of half a mile on the northern slope, we arrived at Chitcomb, the property of Messrs. Horace and Carlos Coleman. As we approached the house of these gentlemen, we noticed the remarkably hard surface of the private road, and, on examining it, we found that it is made of extremely hard fragments of scoriæ, almost like iron itself. This road, we were informed, has been made nearly twenty years, and has needed no repairs. Having informed Messrs.

[2] II. Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 207.

Coleman of our intended visit, we found them ready to receive us, and to render any assistance possible in our researches.

On a former occasion when I had visited Chitcomb, to see the remarkable collection of flowering shrubs and trees which thrive so well in the warm valleys of that place, I noticed some fragments of tile and a number of cannon balls, which, I was told, had been found in the neighbourhood; and, thinking that the former might be of Roman origin, I determined to pay the place another visit for the purpose of exploration. This led to the visit I am now describing.

Messrs. Coleman had prepared for us, by cutting paths in the woods; and under their guidance, and with the assistance of two of their men, provided with pick and spade, we pleasantly employed a short October afternoon in searching the neighbourhood for traces of a long bygone industry.

We first examined the woods. In one place we found a range of pits such as I have already described, extending for about a quarter of a mile, and, for the most part, within a few feet of each other. They are only from four to six feet in depth, which probably indicates the quantity of ore removed from them. There were no large open quarries, nor any appearance of extensive underground working.

Similar pits exist in most of the neighbouring woods, on both sides of the ridge of Brede High.

Descending from Chitcomb House towards the north-east, about a third of a mile, we arrived at a series of fields on the slope of the hill, which terminates abruptly on the edge of a ravine, or "gill," as it is called in Sussex. At the bottom of this ravine runs the river Tillingham, here a narrow but rapid stream. We came upon this spot at a place looking down on a small dell, shut in on all sides by steep banks and woods. In this dell the small farmers of the neighbourhood used to conceal their teams and waggons, in war time, to prevent them from being "requisitioned."

Standing at some distance from the ravine, on the

higher slope of the hill, the lower outline of the fields next the ravine appears to form a series of swelling headlands, with smooth intervening valleys; the undulation stretching along the course of the Tillingham. Seen from below, the headlands jut out, and form small cliffs, at the height of about fifty feet above the bed of the stream. There are five principal "headlands," occupying, with their intervening valleys, about a quarter of a mile. These headlands are beds of iron cinders; the fields in which they lie are called the "Cindrells," probably an abbreviation of "Cinderhills"; they were formerly rough ground, but the hillocks and holes were obliterated some years ago in forming hop gardens. At present the land is under grass, and there is not much on the surface to indicate the beds of scoriæ beneath. We dug several holes, varying in depth from one foot to five. On the upper ground there is no great depth of soil above the cinders, but at the lower part the earth, washed down from the slopes by rains, has accumulated to the depth of four or five feet.

Every one of the headlands proved to be "cinder-beds;" few, if any, cinders are to be found in the valleys; the conclusion which naturally follows is, that the headlands were spoil-banks, or tips, for the waste from iron furnaces established on the hills above them.

The quantity of material contained in these beds is immense; for the valleys between them, as well as the opposite bank of the Tillingham, show that originally the land sloped down gradually to the stream, while now the headlands are at least forty to fifty feet high above it, although not always approaching the stream closely.

Between these tips and the stream, as well as higher up the stream, there are indications of a different system of working from that by which the tips were produced.

In describing the cinder heap in Beauport Park, I stated that my reason for believing it to be entirely Roman would appear in my account of other works in Brede. I referred to those which I am now describing, and especially to those indications of a different system of working which I have just mentioned.

Higher up on the stream than the tips I have described, is a very large heap, resembling that in Beauport Park. This heap, like that, is a distinct *mound*—not a "tip," or spoil bank. It now has large oak trees growing upon it, and it contains many thousand tons of scoriæ, which appear to be of the same hard quality as those of which the road already described was made. The hardness of the scoriæ, as compared with those known to be of comparatively recent origin, is one reason for concluding that they were made by a less perfect, and, presumably, an earlier process. At Beauport, apparently, there has been no working, except by the process of heaping the ore on a mound of earth upon a layer of charcoal, and covering it with clay.

At Chitcomb there are evidences of two systems of working. There are the tips of waste, probably the result of smelting the ore in furnaces, and there is also the mound system, which appears to have the same kind of stratification as that at Beauport.

Besides the large mound, our guides showed us the remains of another which they had quarried for road-making material, and these presented distinct traces of stratification.

Roman relics being found in the stratified heap at Beauport, I am inclined to consider the heaping system to have been the Roman method of smelting iron ore.

Our search for relics of the old iron manufacturers at Chitcomb was not very successful as to the quality of those we found, but the quantity was considerable for such a superficial examination as that which the time at our disposal alone permitted us to make. It mattered little where we dug; everywhere we found fragments of coarse pottery, pieces of well-made brick, two inches thick, tile about one and a quarter inch thick, and occasionally fragments of bright red tiles, nearly an inch thick, some marked with a pattern of a number of small wavy lines, and others with radial lines.

Under a bank upon which a hedge is growing, we discovered the foundation of a wall, which we traced for five or six feet. It is constructed of loose stones, laid

upon, and filled in with a kind of concrete made of lime (apparently of limestone), in which are incorporated fragments of brick or tile, broken very small. This is the only indication of masonry at present visible.

We dug in one part of the field half way up the hill, where we were told that when it was cultivated, the plough could only enter to a small depth. Here, about twelve inches below the surface, we found a hard bed, and on uncoping it we laid bare a well-made road, the surface of which was formed by a layer of broken clinkers about six inches thick. The road ran parallel with the hill side and the stream, and was probably used by the workers who formed the tips.

In all our diggings, the earth was found black with charcoal, even where there were no cinders.

There is no appearance of any mill dam on the Tillingham at Chitcomb, nor is the bed of the stream adapted for mill ponds. About two miles lower down at Conster, in the parish of Beckley, there is now a water-mill on the site of "Beckley Furnace," by which name the place is still known. Here the iron manufacture may have been carried on from the earliest times, until it ceased about the middle of the last century. There are modern cinder-beds between Chitcomb and Beckley.

With the exception of the stratified cinder-heaps, there is not much evidence of Roman work at Chitcomb, unless the striated tiles, which are similar to some shown as Roman at the British Museum, may be so considered. I was told, however, that some years ago a cinerary urn was found on the higher slope of the Cindrell fields.

I am not sufficiently experienced, as an antiquary, to pronounce judgment on the coarse pottery, nor on other things, which to the eye of an expert would proclaim the date of their origin. I hope, however, that this article may be the means of directing attention to the interesting locality which I have so imperfectly described. Its proprietors, the Messrs. Coleman, would, I know, be ready to assist any properly qualified explorer. They informed me that during their long residence at Chitcomb, more than half a century, no one to their know-

ledge had visited the ironworks, which appear to have been unknown even to Mr. M. A. Lower.

I may add, in reference to the stratification of the cinder-heaps, more than once mentioned above, that I have discovered a very small heap of scoriæ, by the side of a stream in my own grounds, showing exactly the same kind of stratification of charcoal, burnt earth, and scoriæ. I am informed that others have been found in this parish (Hollington), and I am inclined to think that after the Romans had left Britain, when probably the large ironworks were discontinued, the inhabitants of this part of the country made a little iron as they required it, wherever they found ore on the surface, by the simple process of heaping with charcoal, as used by the Romans, of which no doubt the tradition remained.

There are so few traces of the Roman occupation in this part of Sussex, that even the slight information bearing upon that interesting subject, which I have contributed in the present paper, may have some value in the eyes of the historian and the antiquary.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF BRIGHTON.

By FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.M.S.

This subject first comes before our notice by the alarming statement in some chronologies—"A.D. 693. Bishop Brighthelm slain on the Downs above Brighthelmston." Horsfield[1] says that the "Saxon Chronicle" recorded—"This year also Drythelm retired from the world;" and "The Family Topographer" localised him at once in the words before-mentioned, but "no authority is given for thus summarily settling the matter."

There was a Bishop Brighthelm who was "Bishop of Bath and Wells, and was in 958 translated to the Archbishopric, on the death of Elfin. He was a pious good man, [and] though a friend to the Monks, would not join in violent measures to establish them upon the ruins of the secular clergy; being therefore charged with want of a proper spirit, he was expelled, and Dunstan put in possession of the Church of Canterbury."[2]

The name Brighthelm naturally brings up the vexed question of the etymology of "Brighthelmston," which it may be convenient to settle here. Mr. Elliot's note[3] says—"Various are the opinions touching the etymology. If British—Brit, Brist, Briz, signify divided or separated, as in former ages it most probably was, by a mere flowing along the bottom from Stanesmere and Falemere into the sea at this town by the side of the Steine. If of Saxon Etymon, the word Beorht, Briht, Berht, and Byrht, signifying Bright, and Heal, a Faros or Watch Tower; also Angulus, a corner or point of a wedge.

[1] History of Sussex, vol. i., p. 107.
[2] Sir Wm. Burrell gives this note (from 1 Carte 328) under "Brighthelmstone," Add. MS. 5683.
[3] *Ibid.*

Camden, in his Latin edition, 1607, says, 'Our Saxon ancestors called it Brighthealmertun,' but the mistake of a Saxon ꝛ for an ꝑ is easily made; yet if Camden be right, then Brighthealmertun, taking Heal to be a Pharos, is the Sea Town by the bright or burning Watch Tower. If by Heal is meant Hall, we find by Domesday it had a hall, and (*sic*) might from thence give name to ye Town. If Healme be ye origin, *i.e.*, Hawme or Thatch, then Healm is ye genitive case, which makes it ye bright Thatched Town. Again Brighthelme was no unusual name among the Anglo-Saxons; and the town might have had a Saxon owner of that name, whence it might be so called, which on mature consideration I conceive to be the true Etymology, as Domesday expresses it to be an allodial Tenure, and that the Saxon Thane, who had his Hall here, gave it his name."

In spite of this opinion, the writer believes that the derivation from "Bright" or "Brighthelm" should be rejected, and a list of the varied spellings is, therefore, subjoined with authorities :—

Brighthelm	ston - -	Award 1252. Inq. P.M., 1391, vol. ii., p. 149, and generally in 18th century.
	stone - -	Inq. Non., 1340.
	eston - -	Inq. P.M., 1415, vol. iv., p. 27.
	estone - -	Ib., 1460, vol. iv., p. 316.
	iston - -	Pat. Rolls, 13 James I.
	yston - -	Val. Eccl. Dug. Mon. v. p. 16 ; and x. S.A.C., Subsidy, 1411-2.
	sted - - -	Camden Brit., 4th edit. i., p. 247.
Brighthelnisted - - -		Pat. Rolls, 13 James I.
Brightehelmston - - -		Subsidy, 1621. ix. S.A.C., 78.
Brighte -	lmeston - -	Inq. P.M., 1439-40, vol. iv., p. 198.
	emiston - -	Patent Rolls, 13 James I.
	lmyston - -	Ib.
	elneston - -	Burrell Add. MSS. 5683, citing Cott. MSS. Plut., 28 D., fol. 72.
	elniston - -	Pat. Rolls, 13 James I.

Bright -	hem - pston -	Cal. State Papers, Hen. VIII., 1509-14, p. 960.
	hem - son -	Ib. Car. I., 1627-8, p. 547.
	hem - sted -	Ib. do. 1628-9, p. 475.
	hem - stone -	Petition 4 March, 1609. Harl. MSS., 6838, p. 216.
	henstone - -	Cal. State Papers, Hen. VIII., 1509-14, p. 822.
	hampstead -	Stow's Chronicle.
	healmertun -	Camden Brit. 4th edit. i, p. 247, also Saxon. See ante.
	on - - -	Modern.
Brighelm	ston - -	Tax. Pope Nich., 1292.
	eston - -	Inq. P.M., 1397, vol. iii., p. 226.
Brihthelmston - - -		Ib., 1438, iv., p. 193.
Brithelm -	ston - -	vi. S.A.C., p. 134.
	eston - -	Inq. P.M., 1404, vol. iii.
Brythelmston - - -		Burrell Add. MSS., 5683. Grant, 1397, 21 Ric. II.
Brytthalmston - - -		Inq. Non. "Huve Vill. cu. Bolne," p. 358.
Brittelmston - - -		Lewes Charter, f. 14, Cott. MSS. Vespas, F. xv.
Brist - -	elm - etune -	Domesday (1086), 2nd spelling.
	elm - estune -	Ib., 1st do.
	elm - eston -	Lew. Ch., f. 119, Cott. MSS. Vesp., F. xv.
	elm - estona -	2 Dug. Mon.. 908 B.
	alnerston - -	Tax. Pope Nich., 1292, in foot note.
	halmestone -	Cott. MSS., Vespas. E. xxiii., f. 47, 48. viii. S.A.C. 68.
	helmstone - -	Lew. Ch., f. 120, as above.
Bryst	elmstone -	Subsidy, 1296, ii. S.A.C., p. 295.
	helmeston -	Lew. Ch., f. 119, as above.
Brishelmeston - - -		Ib., f. 21.
Brichelmston - - -		Tax. Pope Nich., 1292, under "Michelham," vi. S.A.C., p. 140.
Brett - -	Hempston -	Cal. State Papers, Car. I., 1637, p. 4.
	hemptone - -	Ib., p. 205.
Bredhemston - - -		Tour through Great Britain (1724). cit. from Erredge, Hist. of Brighton, p. 218.
Brogholmestune - - -		Burrell Add. MSS., 5698.

From this it will be seen that out of no less than 45 varied spellings, only 13 [qu., 7? Ed.] begin with "Brighthelm," and 22 with "Bright," but there are many, especially amongst the earlier, to support the British etymology suggested by Mr. Elliot.

The earliest reference to the Ecclesiastical History of Brighton is that in Domesday Book (1086), which, in describing the 3rd manor, that held by William de Watevile, says—"Ibi æccla," or Ibi ecclesia, There is a church. This, then, proves the existence of a church at that time, and we may remark that there is little doubt, that it stood on the site now occupied by St. Nicholas Church, and is not to be confounded with the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, which stood in the centre of the town, on the site of the present Town Hall, and was not erected until a few years later. It is very probable that the Church was built by Ralph de Cheney, who Mr. Blaauw[4] considers was the Radulfus of the 1st manor mentioned in Domesday; because we find that on the day of the foundation of the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes, between 1091 and 1097, Ralph de Cheney gave the Church to the Priory. "In illa autem die dedit Radulfus de Kaineto et obtulit super altare Sti Pancratii ecclesiam de Brittelmston."[5] Dugdale says—"Ecclesiam villæ de Bristelmestona dedit Abbatiæ de Lewes Radulfus de Cheisneto pro anima Emmæ uxoris suæ & decimam omnium quæ habet in eadem villa et Willelmus Comes Junior concessit."[6] By a charter about this date Ralph de Cheney,[7] described as "psona ecclie de Brighthelmeston," grants "Johi de Brithelmeston in vicariam pptuam" half of all his corn & altar offerings for 10 marks a year. From this it may perhaps be inferred that Ralph was not only the owner of the Church (as founder or descendant of the founder) but parson, and the actual occupant of the benefice, and that John was his successor.

Several more grants of land were made to the Lewes

[4] 1. S.A.C., 134.
[5] Lew. Chart., f. 14. Cott. MSS. Vespas, F. xv.
[6] 2 Mon., 908 B.
[7] Ib., f. 120

Priory, and about the year 1100 they founded a small Chauntry or Chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and two or three monks officiated in it, living with their Prior in a small lodge adjoining.

The Chauntry is first mentioned in a Charter from Seffrid II. (Bishop of Chichester, 1180 to 1204) to the Priory of St. Pancras:—"We grant and confirm to them by our episcopal authority the same Monastery of St. Pancras with its possessions and appurtenances and amongst all of them . . . . . the church of Piddinghoe, and of Meechinges, and of Brighthelmstone, with the chapel of St. Bartholomew." This charter was probably executed soon after Seffrid came to the see (*Horsf. Hist. Lewes, II., app. p. iv.*).

We find nothing more recorded until 1252, when there was an award made between the Bishop and the Prior, from which we learn that the Priory had not obtained much benefit from Ralph de Cheney's gift. The award is as follows:—

"Ordination. vicariæ de Brighthelmston.[8]

Cum inter virum religiosum Dnm Willelmum de Rushlow Priorum [qu., Priorem? Ed.] Sti Pancratij de Lewes ex una parte & Dnm Ricardum Qdm Epum Cicestrensem et ejusdem loci capitulum ex altera materia questionis exorta fuisset de Brighthelmston ecclesia tandem post multas altercationes Idem Prior Lewensis cum Conventu suo & Dno Cicestrensis cum capitulo suo de Brighthelmston commiserunt. Nos disponimus et ordinamus quod Prior & Conventus Lewensis habeant ad sustentationem Elee-mosynæ ac Hospitalitalis pauperum scilicet & Peregrinorum de Brighthelmston in propriis [qu., proprios? Ed.] usus (quam cito eam vacare contigerit cedenti vel decendente Rectore qui nunc eam possidet) cum presentatione ad Vicariam quam Vicariam taxamus æstimationes x marcarum quas assignavimus in omnibus obventionibus altaris et minutis Decimis Piscationibus & omnibus aliis sicit [qu., sicut? Ed.]

[8] The text is from the Burrell Add. MSS., 5698, and has never yet been printed, but appears, as the reader will observe, occasionally faulty.

specificatum ed [qu., est? Ed.] in Vicariæ taxatione de Pedingho cum Manso convenienti eidem Vicariæ assignato et de predictis contentis tam ipse Vicarius de Brighthelmston qui pro tempore fuerit Episcopalia Archidiaconalia Sinodalia omnia alia debita et consueta dictam Ecclesiam tangentia sustinebunt. Hanc autem Ordinationem nostram super præmissis dictus Dno [qu., Dnus.? Ed.] Cicestrensis et capitulum Cicestrense et Willelmus Prior Lewensis et ejusdem loci Conventus approbantes ratams [qu., ratam? Ed.] & firmam trabentes [qu., tradentes? Ed.] pariter & confirmantes ut ipsa perpetuæ firmitatis robur obtineat sigilla sua una cum sigillis nostris huic scripto apposuerunt in Testimonium Acta anno Dni 1252 sexto Kalend-Aprilis."

It is believed from this deed that there was no Vicarage before this date, but the "Manso convenienti" was no doubt soon after erected by the Priory on some of their land adjoining the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, for Sir Wm. Burrell writes in 1778[9]—"The present Vicarage was ye Lodge of the Prior of ye Mendicant Priory of St. Bartholomew, the entrance to wch is the Old Gateway with two niches for the Statues of St. Bartholw. & the Virgin. The chapel of ye Priory stood where the present Market House stands, and on the building of which abt 1773 an old wall was pulled down and several human bones were dug up. The Mock Beggars adjoined to the sd Chapel."

In another note Sir Wm. Burrell says :—"About May, 1871, in digging up the walls of some old buildings at Brighton, in a place called the Mock Beggars, the workmen found a small brass figure (now in the possession of Francis Warden, Esq., of Butler's Green, who allowed me to take a drawing of it), which seems to have been a donation of some person who had escaped shipwreck. According to the traditions of the inhabitants, where this bronze was found, stood several religious houses adjoining to a churchyard, where St. Bartholomew's Church is supposed to have formerly stood, though long since

[9] Burrell Add. MSS., 5683, p. 109, &c.

demolished, the ground of which was granted by Bishop of Chichester to Mr. Friend, who left it to the family of Kempe, in whom the great tythes still continue; but the Mock Beggars, whereon the religious houses aforesaid stood, are now deemed freehold, and were sold by Mr. John Kempe to Frs. Warden, Esq., who has erected a house and outhouses thereon."

It seems probable that the original Vicarage was an independent building adjoining the Prior's Lodge, but on the latter becoming vested in the Constable and Churchwardens in 1584 (as hereinafter mentioned), the two buildings were together used as the Vicarage. Another writer says[10]—"The *Priory Lodge* was pulled down by the present incumbent in the year 1790. From the style of the timbers of that old building, there was ample room for supposing it to have been erected not later than the close of the thirteenth century." This is a very singular confirmation of what has been before suggested. The Vicarage was rebuilt by the Rev. T. Hudson, in 1790, and continued to be used until 1835, when it was vacated by the late Vicar (the Rev. H. M. Wagner), a new and handsome building in the Tudor style in Montpelier Road being substituted.

The Taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1292, contains the following reference to the town :—

ARCHID, LEWENS.

Decanatus de Lewes.

		£ s. d. non exceedit
P'or Lewens	Ecclia de Brighelmston - -	20. 0. 0
	Vicar. ejusdem - - - - -	h't bre 5. 0. 0

Bristalnerston.

In the Inquisitiones Nonarum (made in 1340) the jurors find that "the extent of the church is taxed at xxv pounds with the vicarage . . . . And the vicar has

[10] History of Lewes and Brighthelmston, p. 530, published in 1795 by Wm. Lee, but actually written by Paul Dunvan, an usher at a school in Lewes.

there the first fruits of one dove-house value ij^{s}. And the same has there in offerings small tithes of geese, sucking pigs, honey, milk, cheese, calves, and eggs, and other small tithes which are worth by the year lxx^{s}." The mention of a Vicarage in this document proves, I think, the existence of a house between 1252 and 1340.

We find no more references to the ecclesiastical history of the town until the 16th century, which is very prolific.

Early in that century, probably about 1512 or 1513, Brighton was attacked by the French, for an interesting letter in the State Papers, from Sir Thomas Lovell to the Bishops of Winchester (Fox) and Lincoln (Wolsey),[11] dated "Calais 5 June 1514," says—"Heard from the Admiral that he intended a landing in those parts yesterday in revenge of the burning of Brighthenstone." It was in this attack, without doubt, that the Chapel of St. Bartholomew was destroyed.

The "Valor Ecclesiasticus"[12] (26 Hen. VIII.) contains the following reference :—

BRIGHTHELMYSTON

Firma rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus proficuis et comodit' et di^{r} [*sic.*, *sed*, qu? ED.] Rico Nicolle p. termino annorum et redd' inde per ann.	16^{l}	0^{s}	0^{d}

In the surrender deed by Robert Croham, last Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes, in Nov., 1537, there is a surrender of (amongst others) "the rectory of Brighthelmston and the advowson of the Church of Brighthelmston."[13]

The rectory and advowson were then granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was beheaded in July, 1540, when they again reverted to the Crown by virtue of his attainder, but were, by a grant dated 20th Jan., 1541, given by Henry VIII. to the Lady Anne of Cleves.[14] On her death, in 1557, they again

[11] Cal. State Papers, Hen. VIII. (1509 to 1514), p. 822.
[12] Dugdale Monast. v. p., 16.
[13] Horsf. Hist. and Antiq. Lewes, app.
[14] Ib.

reverted to the Crown. The rectory and advowson were soon after separated, and the latter was, on 12th Nov., 1558, granted by Queen Mary (with others) to John, Bishop of Chichester, and his successors in the See for ever.[15] The rectory was, 2 Eliz., granted to Lord Buckhurst,[16] and is now (1879) vested in C. S. Dickens, Esq. There must have been some informality in the grant by Queen Mary, for we find by the Burrell MSS.[17] that "Queen Eliz. a° reg. 3°. 12 July, by deed of exchange (for manors & lands taken from the see of Chichester during the vacancy in conformity to an Act of 1 Eliz.) inter alia granted to W^m^ Bp of Chichester and his successors to hold of the Queen and her successors in pure and perpetual alms the Rectory and Church of Brighthelmston with its rights and appurtenances parcel of the possession of the Lady Anne of Cleves." The original of this deed is said to be in possession of Mr. Deere, of Chichester; there is, however, a little confusion as to the rectory, which could not have been granted to the Bishop after a grant to Lord Buckhurst, and the latter statement is therefore probably an error.

The Chapel or Chauntry of St. Bartholomew was one of the Minor Religious Houses, and was not therefore dissolved until 1547, and was, on 18th April, 3rd Edw. VI., granted by the King by Letters Patent to William Ward, "To hold the same unto the said William Ward his heirs and assigns for ever of the said Lord the King his Heirs and Successors in Free Soccage." By Deed of 31st July, 4th Edw. VI., the Chapel was granted to John Brown, who sold it to Edward Johnson, who by deed dated 24th May, 5th Edward VI., 1551, conveyed it to "Edward Blakeborn of Brighton aforesaid Mercer." The latter deed[18] describes the property thus—"All that his ruinous Chapel vulgarly called Bartholomews Chapel situate lying and being in Brighthelmston in the county of Sussex with all and singular the rights members and appurtenances thereto belonging in as full and ample

[15] IX. S.A.C., p. 329.
[16] Burrell Add. MSS., 5683. Add. 5698, p. 26.
[18] This is the first deed in the Brighton Corporation Records. There is only an abstract of the prior deeds.

manner and form as the said premises (amongst others) came to the Hands of Edward 6th by reason or means of a certain Act of Parliament of the said King at Westminster in the first year of his Reign or by whatsoever other Right or Title the same came into the Hands of the said King." By another Deed dated 27th August, 19th Eliz., 1576, made between "Roger Blackborne of the Parish of Mytten in the County of York of the one part and John Codwell Gentleman and Myles Taylor of Southover in the county of Sussex servants to the Right Honorable Lord Buckhurst of the other part," the property was conveyed to Codwell and Taylor, and is described as the "ruinous and decayed Chappel or Chauntry commonly called the Bartholomewes which were late of Edward Blackborne deceased Brother of the said Roger Blackborne;" it is probable, therefore, Edward Blackborne (or Blakeborne) died intestate, and his brother succeeded as his heir-at-law. By Deed Poll, dated 7th Oct., 32nd Eliz., 1589, Myles Taylor released his interest to John Codwell, and he, by Deed dated 25th May, 1592, conveyed the Chapel to John Friend and 19 others, who, though not so described, were in reality trustees for the Parish of Brighton.

There is another Deed dated 30th March, 26th Eliz., 1584, made between "William Midwinter of Brighthelmston in the county of Sussex, Sailler, of the one parte, Thomas Brackpoll, Constable, Thomas Aldridge, Serick Lock, John Gunn, Churchwardens of Brighthelmston aforesaid of the other part" by which, in consideration of £44 paid by Brackpoll, &c., to Midwinter "*out of the Town tax*," "All that his house or Chappell scituate standing and being in Brighthelmstone comonlye called by the name of St. Bartholomew Chappell or by what other name or names soever the same is or hath been called or known by" was conveyed to Brackpoll, Aldridge, Lock and Gunn "their Successors and Assignes Constable and Churchwardens of the said Towne of Brighthelmstone from time to time to the only use behoofe profit and comoditye of the whole body or Towneshippe of the said towne of Brighthelmstone towards the main-

tenance of certain orders therein established and of the Church and other Publique charges aboute the necessarie defence of the Town for ever."

It is difficult to reconcile these two last-mentioned Deeds. Dunvan says[19] that Codwell sold the Chapel to Midwinter, but this is entirely wrong. The only explanation which can be offered is, that the one deed (Codwell's) relates to the Chapel, and the other (Midwinter's) relates to the Prior's Lodge.

In the year 1576, a very singular ecclesiastical scandal occurred at Brighton, which cannot be better described than in Strype's quaint words:—[20] "One of the first things our Archbishop [Grindal, Abp. of Cant., A.D., 1575] did judicially was the restoring of one *David Thickpeny* the curate of *Brighthelmstone* in *Sussex* in the Diocese of *Chichester*. His Bishop had inhibited him to perform the office there for certain causes, chiefly in compliance with the Ecclesiastical Orders, and giving just grounds of suspicion that he was of the *Family of Love*.[21] Thickpeny appealed to the Lords of the Council against his Diocesan. The Council referred his case to the Archbishop to be by him examined and finally determined. The cause came before the Archbishop at *Lambeth*, where the Bishop of *Chichester*, being present, affirmed that he had indeed inhibited him for just and lawful causes, as he believed, and especially for that *Thickpeny* upon probable arguments was and is suspected for a favourer of the Novel Doctrine of the *Heretics* called the *Family of Love*. The said Clerk on the other hand declared before the Archbishop that he was none of that sect, and that he abhorred them, and that he was ready to purge himself of any such accusation, and lastly submitting to the Order and Reformation of the Archbishop, who hearing what the Bishop of Chichester could object against him, judged it nothing in effect, but only his suspicion of this man's being of that Family; and shewing no sufficient ground of his said

[19] "Hist. Lewes and Brighthelmston," p. 472.

[20] "Life of Archbishop Grindal," 1824 edit., p. 292 et seq., cit. in "Hayley, Add. MSS.,' 6344, p. 525-6.

[21] Henry Nicholas, of Holland, was founder of this sect. He taught that the essence of religion consisted in the feelings of divine love, and all other theological tenets were of no moment.

suspicion: and the accused man on the contrary openly protested against it and offered his oath. He also considered that this man was well learned and had a very good Testimony of his parishioners. These things inclined him to move his Diocesan to restore him to his serving again of the cure by his own authority, which he refused to do. Whereupon the Archbishop, weighing the sufficiency of the man and finding that the Bishop rather upon private affection, than upon any just ground (as he asserted) had displaced him, and oftentimes admonishing this Clerk that he should use all dutiful submission to his ordinary, made his final order *Mar* 29 [1576]"

"That within 20 days following the said *Thickpeny* should submissively purge himself of the suspicion of his foresaid Error after this manner—

"That the said Thickpeny under his handwriting shall deliver unto the said Rev^d. Father in God, the Bishop of *Chichester*, or to his Chancellor, if he cannot come to the Bishop's presence, his said Purgation in Form following:—

"Whereas your Lordship hath conceived an evil opinion of me, as one favouring the late lewd errors of *the Family of Love*, I do protest before God and your Lordship that I do from the bottom of my heart detest and abhor the said Sect and all their errors; and shall do so by the grace of God during my whole life And I do here promise, in the Faith of a Christian, that from henceforth I shall detect and declare to your Lordship with as convenient speed as I may, all such as I shall certainly know to be of that fond Family and Heresy, and all such their Books as shall come to my Hands touching the same doctrine. And that I shall with all mine endeavour set forth God's true Religion and Doctrine, by publick authority established within His Realm of England and Dominions of the same agreeable to the Articles entitled '*Articles whereupon it was agreed by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God* 1562 *according to the computation of the Church of England, for the avoiding of the diversities of opinions and for the estab-*

lishing of consent touching true Religion. Put forth by the Queen's authority.'"

"And moreover the said most Reverend Father injoyned the said *Thickpeny*, that two several Sundays before he be admitted to serve the cure at *Brighthelmstone*, he publicly preach: and in each sermon openly and plainly declare his mind against the foresaid errors and confute them. All and singular which things being after the manner aforesaid faithfully performed by the said *David Thickpeny*, the said most Rev[d] Father in God yielded and granted to him to serve the cure of souls in the same church. But the sincere Archbishop was too easily imposed upon, by the protestations of this deceitful man, to revoke so soon an order of his fellow Bishop against one of his own diocese, who was thereby better acquainted with him and his doings than the Archbishop could be by testimonials or his own asseveration. For behold the sequel! The said minister came down to *Brighthelmstone* and on Sunday morning, *Apr* 1, came into the Parish Church, and interrupting the minister that was then saying Divine service, uttered these speeches: 'Brethren beloved, I am here to signify to you that by virtue of a decree taken by my Lord of Canterbury, his Grace, I am restored to this my former cure and place, and have brought down wherewithal to countervail, and, as it were, counterpeire (*sic*) all mine adversaries. God be glorified therefore. And because here are some which understand it well enough, I will publish it only in the Latin tongue.'[22] Then, taking a sheet of paper written on two or three sides, he read only 5 or 6 lines, some on one side of the paper and some on the other, pretermitting the most part. And at the time of *Evening Prayer*, he took the *Book of Common Prayer*, and went into the *Pulpit*, and there in the *Pulpit* began the *Evening Prayer*, until he came to the Psalms. And then made a sermon, which finished, he came out of the Pulpit and baptized a child, and so omitted the rest of the *Evening Prayer*, not

[22] This must, as Artemus Ward says, have been "rote ironikle," for, in 1580, out of 90 of the *most respectable* inhabitants of Brighton, only *six* could write! (Dunvan, p. 515.)

wearing the surplice. Neither kept he the Order of the *Book of Common Prayer*. Nor had he worn the surplice at any time after his coming from London.

"On the said day he brought to the Bishop a letter certifying that he favoured not those that professed the House of *the Family of Love*. Then the Bishop required him with all convenient speed to send him a copy of such authority, as he had, to serve longer at *Brighthelmstone* and to preach. But 2 or 3 weeks passed and he did it not, and still preached and inveighed against such as had troubled him, saying he would not name them or describe them, as he had done heretofore, but they knew well enough whom he meant; and so forth, plainly noting the Bishop, as divers were ready to testify.

"This account of *Thickpeny's* behaviour the Bishop of *Chichester* sent up to the Archbishop. Thereupon the Archbishop cited him up again to answer to those objections and complaints of his ill behaviour."

There is also an interesting letter from Archbishop Grindal to Lord Burleigh on the same subject, which says:—[23]

"I send to your lordship the order taken for David Thickpenny, the Bishop of Chichester then being present. I heard what my lord of Chichester could object against him; and indeed it was nothing in effect, saving only that he suspected Thickpenny to be one of the *family of love*, and yet my lord showed no sufficient ground of his suspicion, and moreover the said Thickpenny, by open protestation and offering of his oath, did utterly deny that he was of that faction, &c.

"Whereupon I moved my lord, that he would restore the said Thickpenny (being indeed well learned and having a very good testimony of his parishioners) to the serving of his cure again, by my lord's own authority, which he refused to do. Whereupon considering the sufficiency of the said Thickpenny, and finding that my lord, rather upon some private affection than any just ground, had displaced the said Thickpenny, I took

[23] "Lansdowne MSS.," 23. No. 1 cit. in Remains of Abp. Grindal (Parker Soc.), p. 359.

order as is inclosed, oftentimes monishing the said Thickpenny that he should use all dutiful submission towards his ordinary, &c. I will send for the said Thickpenny hither again to answer to the objections sent by my lord of Chichester.

"From Lambeth 2° Maii 1576

"Your lordship's in Christ

"EDM. CANTUAR.

"To the Right Honourable my very good lord, the Lord Burleigh, Lord high Treasurer of England."

The end of this singular affair has not yet been discovered.

Dunvan says[24] that, "soon after the reformation there was a *lecturer* paid by the parish; and in some of the old court rolls I have met with such a denomination, under the cliff, as the *reading-house*, which might have been a chapel of ease to the people that then resided under the cliff." It is not improbable that Thickpenny might have been one of the lecturers referred to in this note.

Disputes having arisen between the fishermen and landsmen of Brighton, a commission was issued by the Privy Council on the 12th February, 1579,[25] to the Earl of Arundel, Lord Buckhurst, and others, to settle the ancient customs, and an enquiry was accordingly held at Brighton, on the 23rd July, 1580, when certain orders were drawn up settling the customs and all disputes. In this Costumal we find several references to ecclesiastical matters. "No inhabitant was to fish for herrings between Shoreham and Beachy Head on any Saturday night, or Sunday until evening prayer be done, under a penalty of twenty shillings." The vicar was entitled to the half of a share in the profits of the fishing boats, and the town to a quarter of a share, the latter being payable to the churchwardens. There is an order that "there shall be yearly, at the time accustomed, *two* substantial fishermen, and *one* such landsman, chosen by the consent of the constable, the vicar or curate, and the chief

[24] p. 545. [25] Dunvan, p. 501 et seq.

of the town." The churchwardens continue to be elected yearly, but one is now nominated by the vicar, and the other two are elected by the parish. This modification of the old custom has probably existed for at least 150 years, *i.e.*, since the decline of the importance of the Brighton fishermen, owing to foreign wars in the first part of the 17th century, and to incursions of the sea in the latter part of that century, and to the great storms of 1703 and 1705. The quarter share was to be employed in the reparation of the church and other necessary public charges of the town. The landsmen were ordered to contribute a sum equal to half the produce of the quarter share for the purpose before mentioned, the relative position of the fishermen and landsmen being thus two to one. One order is very amusing, "that the churchwardens shall have in readiness &c four barrels of powder and forty round shot and ten chain shot for every great piece." The proceeds of the contribution of the landsmen and the quarter share were kept in a box called the common town box; it was no doubt out of this the purchase money of the Bartholomews was paid. (See *ante*.)

Further doubts or difficulties must have arisen as to the gift of the advowson to the Bishop, for we find in the Patent Rolls, 13 James I., Part 12, a grant by the King, dated 1st March, $16\frac{15}{16}$, to Samuel Bishop of Chichester, of "the advowson, nomination, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage, and presentation, to the vicarage of the Parish Church of Brighthelmsted als Brighthelniston als Brightelniston als Brightelmiston, in our county of Sussex." The grant goes on to direct the Bishop to institute "Thomas Richardson to the Vicarage, vacant by the death of the former incumbent."

We subjoin a copy of the original grant, kindly furnished by Archdeacon Hannah:—

Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis qđ nos in consideracõe boni veri fideł 7 acceptabił. servic̃. noƀ. per Reverend in xp̃o p̃rem Samuel. Cicestr̃. Ep̃um antehac multiplicit̃. fact̃. 7 impens̃. ac pro alijs bonis causis 7 consideracõibȝ nos ad p̃sens sp̃ialit̃. moventibȝ de gr̃a nr̃a sp̃iali ac ex certa sciencia 7 mero motu nostris Dedim⁹

7 Concessim⁹ Ac ꝑ p̊sentes ꝑ noƀ. heređ. et successoribȝ nr̃is Dam⁹ 7 Concedim⁹ prefat̃. Ep̃o Cicestr̃ 7 successoribȝ suis advocacõem nominacõem donacõem liƀam disposicõem 7 Jus patronat̃. 7 p̊sentanđ. vicar̃. Eccłie parochiał. de Brighthelmsted ałs Brighthelniston ałs Brightelniston ałs Brightelmiston in Com̃. nr̃o Sussex̃. cum suis Juribȝ membris 7 ꝑtin. vniv̊sis habendum Tenendum et gaudenđ. p̊dict̃. advocacõem donacõem nõiacõem liƀam disposicõem 7 Jus p̃ronat̃. 7 p̊sentandi dict̃. vicar̃. Eccłie parochiał. de Brighthelnisted ałs Brighthelniston ałs Brightelniston ałs Brightelmiston p̊fat̃ Ep̃o Cicestr̃. 7 Successoribȝ suis imꝑp̃m adeo plene liƀe 7 integre ac in tam amplis modo 7 forma ꝑut nos aut aliquis Progenitor vel Antecessor̃ nr̃or̃. nuper Regum vel Reginar̃. Anglie aut aliquis Ep̃us Cicestr̃. aut aliquis alius dict̃. advocacõn. nõiacõn. donacõn. liƀam disposicõn. 7 Jus p̃ronat̃. 7 p̊sentandi vnquam antehac ħuer̃. tenuer̃. vsi vel gavis̃. fuer̃. ħuit tenuit vsus vel gavis̃. fuit aut ħere tene⁹ vti vel gaude⁹ debuer̃. aut debuit aut nos eadem p̊miss̃. modo ħem⁹ seu ħere debem⁹ quocumqȝ modo Jure seu titulo tenenđ. de noƀ. heredibȝ 7 Successoribȝ nr̃is in puram 7 ꝑpetuam Eleemosinam Et vlterius de ampliori gr̃a nr̃a sp̃iali ac ex c̊ta sciencia 7 mero motu nr̃is volum⁹ ac ꝑ. p̊sentes ꝑ. noƀ heredibȝ 7 successoribȝ nr̃is Concedim⁹ Et eciam statuim⁹ 7 ordinam⁹ p̊fato Ep̃o Cicestr̃ 7 successor̃ suis Qđ ip̃e 7 Successores sui ħeant teneant 7 gaudeant p̊dict̃. advocacõn. nõiacõn. donacõn. liƀam disposicõn. 7 ceter̃. p̊miss̃. cum ꝑtinen̄. sibi et Successoribȝ suis imꝑp̃m iuxta intencõem nr̃am in p̊sentibȝ content̃. Et qđ p̊dict̃. advocacio donacõ nõiacõ liƀa disposicõ 7 Jus p̃ronat̃. 7 p̊sentandi p̊dict̃. vicar̃. Eccłie ꝑochiał. de Brighthelnisted ałs Brighthelniston ałs Brightelniston ałs Brightelmyston p̊dict̃. p̊dict̃. Ep̃atui nr̃. Cicestr̃. sit 7 erit vnit̃. 7 annex̃. imꝑp̃m Et eandem advocacõem nõiacõem donacõem liƀam disposicõem 7 Jus p̃ronat̃. 7 p̊sentanđ. p̊dict̃. vicar̃. Eccłie ꝑochiał. de Brighthelnisted ałs Brighthelniston ałs Brightelniston ałs Brightelmiston p̊dict̃. Ep̃atui Cicestr̃. vnim⁹ 7 annectim⁹ imꝑp̃m per p̊sentes Et vlt̊ius de vb⁹iori gr̃a nr̃a sp̃iali ac ex c̊ta scienc̃. 7 mero motu nr̃is volum⁹ ac ꝑ. p̊sentes Dam⁹ 7 Concedim⁹ p̊fato Samueł. Ep̃o Cicestr̃. plenam potestatem 7 authoritatem Diłcm̃ noƀ. Thomam Richardson Cłicm̃ ad dict̃. vicar̃. Eccłie ꝑochiał. de Brighthelnisted ałs Brighthelniston

ałs Brightelniston ałs Brightelmiston ꝑdict̃. modo ꝑ. mortem vlt̃. incumbeñ. ib̃m vacañ. ꝑsentare sive conferre 7 admittere Ipm̃que vicar̃. ib̃m institue⁹ cum suis Juribȝ 7 ptineñ. vniꝟsis ceꝛaqȝ expedire 7 p̃agere que suo in hac parte incumbent̃. officio muneriqȝ pastorali Et vlꝛius volum⁹ 7 ꝑ. ꝑsentes ꝑ. nob̃. heredibȝ 7 Successoribȝ nr̃is Concedim⁹ ꝑfat̃. Ep̃o Cicestr̃. 7 successoribȝ suis Qđ he łre nr̃e Patentes vel Irrotulament̃. ear̃dem erunt in om̃ibȝ 7 ꝑ. õia firme valide bone sufficieñ. 7 effectuał. in lege erga 7 conꝛ. nos heredes 7 successores nr̃os tam in om̃ibȝ cur̃. nr̃is quam alibi infra Regnũ. nr̃m Anglie absqȝ aliquibȝ confirmacõibȝ licenc̃. vel tolleracõibȝ de nob̃. heredibȝ vel successoribȝ nr̃is quoquo modo imposꝛum ꝑcurand̃. aut obtinend̃. Non obstañ. male nõiand̃. vel male recitand̃. aut non recitand̃. ꝑmiss̃. ꝑ. ꝑsentes ꝑconcess̃. vel aliq̃m inde parcellam Et non Obstañ. male invenien̄d̃. vel non invenien̄d̃. Offic̃. sive Offic̃. aut inquisicõem sive Inquisicões ꝑmissor̃. aut alicuius inde parceł̃. ꝑ. que titulus nr̃ invenir̃. debuit ante confeccõem har̃. łrar̃. nrar̃. Patenciũ. Et non Obstañ. male nõiand̃ vel non nõiand̃. male recitand̃. vel non recitand̃. vel non mencõnand̃. aliq̃m. dimissionem vel Concessioñ. de ꝑmiss̃. vel de aliqua inde parceł̃. antehac fact̃. existeñ. de Recordo vel non de Recordo aut stat̃. tituł. vel inꝛesse ur̃. de in 7 ad ꝑmiss̃. vel aliq̃m inde parcellam aut reddit̃. valor̃. natur̃. spec̃. quantitat̃. aut qualitat̃. ꝑmissor̃. aut alicuius inde parceł̃. Et non Obstañ. Statut̃. de terr̃. 7 teñ. ad manũ. mort̃. non ponend̃. aut aliquo ał. Statuto actu ordinacõe ꝑvisione seu ꝑclamacõe antehac ħit̃. fact̃. edit̃. ordinat̃. seu ꝑvis̃. aut aliqua alia re causa vel maꝛia quacunqȝ in conꝛriũ. inde in aliquo non Obstañ. Eo qđ exꝑssa mencio 7c̃ In cuius rei 7c̃ T.℞. apud Westmonasterium primo die Marcij [16$\frac{15}{16}$].

per b̃re. de privato sigillo 7c̃.

During the 17th and 18th centuries there are few events in the ecclesiastical history of the town. In the former we find, in 1658, "John Pullat a Quaker put into the Block-house for speaking to the Priest and people in the Steeple-house," *i.e.*, Church. In the latter century the livings of Brighthelmston and Blatchington were united. The Burrell MSS. state[26] that the benefices were united in

[26] Add. 5698 pp. 24 and 32.

1744, but this statement can hardly be correct, for Sir Wm. Burrell mentions three vicars of Blatchington between 1750 and 1777, and it is therefore probable the union took place whilst the Rev. Hy. Michell was vicar of Brighton, about 1770. The only other event in the 18th century was the erection of a chapel by the Rev. Thos. Hudson, opened in 1795, and afterwards (by Act 43 Geo. III., c. 9), constituted a chapel of ease to the Parish Church, under the name of the Chapel Royal.

The present century has witnessed remarkable activity in ecclesiastical matters in Brighton, no less than twenty more churches or chapels of ease having been erected, making a total now (1879) of twenty-two churches in the town. The writer hopes to deal with the separate history of these churches in a future paper.

The most important changes are those effected by the present Vicar (Archdeacon Hannah),[27] viz., the adoption of St. Peter's Church as the Parish Church in place of St. Nicholas Church, the latter ceasing to be the parish church by virtue of an instrument dated the 29th May, 1873, and which was published and took effect on the 22nd June, 1873; and the formation of five District Chapelries—that of *St. John the Evangelist*, under Order in Council of the 9th August, 1872, published in the "London Gazette," on the 13th August; that of *St. Paul's*, under Order of the 24th March, 1873, published on the 25th March; that of *St. Nicholas*, under Order of the 30th August, 1873, published on the 2nd Sept.; that of *St.. Martin's*, under Order of the 26th October, 1875, published on the 29th October; and that of *St. James*, under Order of the 24th March, 1876, published on the 28th March.

The former parish church was dedicated to St. Nicholas. The late Mr. Lower[28] was "of opinion that the Druids of old had a temple on the spot, as within two centuries it was surrounded by large stones placed at irregular intervals. These stones were from time to time removed to suit modern convenience, and now no

[27] The dates have been kindly supplied by Archdeacon Hannah.

[28] "Churches of Sussex:" Lower and Nibbs.

trace of them remains.[29] The Norman character of the font is a sufficient guarantee of a Christian temple having existed on the spot, as early at least as the 12th century. There was a chapel, which is now partly used as a vestry."

The late Vicar (the Rev. H. M. Wagner) stated[30] that the church was "reared originally about the year 1350 [qu., 1360? *See* XXVIII. S.A.C., p. 47. ED.], during the episcopate of Wm. de Lenne; as far as may be gathered from the general proportions, the late middle pointed style of architecture, and the windows tracery." A local guide says[31]—"that the window at the east end contained painted glass evidently of the time of Edward III."

ANCIENT FONT IN S. NICHOLAS CHURCH, BRIGHTON.

The chief object of interest in the church is the font, of which an engraving from a drawing by Grimm

[29] The writer is under the impression that it has been stated, that many of these stones were removed to, and are now to be found in, the Fountain on the Steine at Brighton.

[30] "Wellington Memorial. A sermon [on 1 Chron. xxix. 14] preached on the Re-opening of the Parish Church, Brighton," (1854. London and Brighton), p. 16.

[31] A New Picture of Brighton. J. Whittemore, Brighton, p. 49 (about 1828).

and Lambert is here given, and which is thought by many to be Saxon, but this has been a source of great dispute amongst archæologists.

The best description of it is the following, by Grose and Astle[32]:—

"The font is undoubtedly of great antiquity, the figures and ship, in style, greatly resembling those on the font at the Cathedral at Winchester, universally allowed to be of Saxon workmanship.

"It is circular, encompassed by basso relievo, divided into different compartments, each representing Scripture or legendary subjects.

"The largest or principal evidently represents the Lord's Supper. The figure of Christ, distinguished by a nimbus or glory emanating from His head, seems as if in the act of blessing the elements. Only six of the twelve Apostles are here introduced.

"The compartment to the left contains the figure of a man standing in the water up to his middle. One on the right holding his clothes, and another on the left, dressed in a ceremonial habit like that of an officiating priest, presenting two rolls of linen.

"The whole perhaps representing the baptism of some great men newly converted to Christianity. These figures are shown as if standing under arches, possibly meant for those of a baptistry.

"The next subject or compartment seemingly alludes to some mission for the propagation of the Christian faith, where the figure, with a kind of pastoral staff, means probably the Pope or Bishop by whom the mission was set on foot. The two monks in the boat represent two holy men by whom it was performed, and the figure behind the vessel, which as well as the supposed Pope, stands in the water, may exhibit some pious person active in procuring this religious embassy. The two men in the boat are dressed like monks—one holds a cup, and the other in his right hand a book, and in his left a loaf, signifying the bread and wine of the Eucharist.

[32] See Antiquarian Repertory (1808), vol. iii., p. 185.

"In the compartment on the right of the Lord's Supper are only two figures—one seemingly a priest, kneeling before a man who sits in a chair, and offering him something like a cup. This perhaps may allude to the conversion of some Pagan king. Possibly the whole may refer to some local history."

The church of St. Nicholas was restored in 1852-54, at a cost of £5216, in memory of the Duke of Wellington, and a handsome monument was also erected to his memory. An interesting letter from the Bishop to the late Mr. Wagner, dated the 24th September, 1852, referring to the restoration, says[33]—"It will be well to have somewhere an enduring record of the consistency and steadfastness in after-life of his [the Duke of Wellington's] habit, now universally known, of public worship, and what record so appropriate as the renovation and enlargement—to be connected with his name—of that very church where the foundations of that habit, though not perhaps first laid, were, we may believe, assuredly confirmed and strengthened in the critical period of youth." The Duke of Wellington had been a pupil of the Rev. Hy. Michell (Vicar 1744 to 1789), and in his youth had worshipped in the Vicarage pew at the Parish Church of Brighton.

In conclusion a list of the Vicars is appended, with brief biographical notices:—

VICARS OF BRIGHTON (OR BRIGHTHELMESTON).

Ralph de Cheney or *Cheisneto*, parson between 1091 and 1097 (?) also Vicar.

John of Brighthelmston (?)

1402. Feb. 10. *John Dent*, alias *Redale*, admitted: Patron, Prior and Convent of St. Pancras. (*Freeland MSS.*)[34]

Thomas Wotton, died and succeeded in 1440 by Thomas Maltby. (*Freeland MSS.*)

1440. May 2. *Thomas Maltby*, admitted on the death of Thomas Wotton: Patron, Prior, &c. (*Freeland MSS.*)

[33] Wellington Memorial (note 30), p. 24.

[34] The writer is indebted to the kindness of H. W. Freeland, Esq., for a copy of that part of the MS. notes of his late father, H. Freeland, Esq., from the episcopal registers, which relates to Brighton, the notes from which are referred to here, as "*Freeland MSS.*"

1478. *John Gonwayte* admitted: resigned and succeeded in 1490 by Thomas Warde. (*Freeland MSS.*)

1490. Jan. 31. *Thomas Warde, A.M.*, admitted on resignation of John Gonwayte: Patron, Prior, &c. (*Freeland MSS.*)

William Browne resigned, and succeeded in 1531 by Peter Petersen. (*Freeland MSS.*) *Rymer* mentions a person of this name in 1534. "Willielmus Browne Prior Domus sive Prioratus Beatæ Mariæ & Sanctæ Edburgæ de Burcester Ordinis Sancti Augustini in Com Oxon. Lincoln Dioc &c." (*Federa, Tom.* xiv., p. 514.)

1531. Nov. 4. *Peter Petersen* admitted, on resignation of Wm. Browne. Patron, Prior, &c. (*Freeland MSS.*) There was a Robert Petersen, Chancellor of Chichester, 1549, perhaps a relation. (xxvi. *S.A.C.*, p. 82.)

Leonard Saville, Vicar *temp.*, "Valor Ecclesiasticus." Signed articles of faith in 1536, as procurator for the clergy, &c., of Lewes. "Leonardus Saville pur cleric. Archi. Lewens." (*Fuller's Church Hist.* vol. iii., p. 160.)

William Jennings died, and succeeded in 1565 by Francis Cox. (*Freeland MSS.*) *Rymer* mentions the appointment of a person of this name in 1554. "Willielmus Jennyns ad Ecclesiam Parochialem de Benerston in Com. Glouc." (*Federa, Tom.* xv., p. 392.)

1565. Nov. 30. *Francis Cox, A.B.*, admitted on death of Wm. Jennings; Patron, The Bishop of Chichester.[35] (*Freeland MSS.*) The text of the Letters Patent presenting him, and dated 27th May, 8 Eliz. (1565), is as follows:—

"Regina, &c. Reverendo in Christo Patri, Domino *Willielmo*, Permissione Divina, *Cicestrensi Episcopo*, ejusve *Vicario* in Spiritualibus Generali, aut alii cuicumque Potestatem ac Auctoritatem sufficientes in hac parte habenti, Salutem.

"Ad *Vicariam perpetuam de Brighthelmeston* vestræ Cicestren. Diocesis, legittimo modo jam vacantem; & ad nostram Præsentationem pleno jure spectantem, dilectum Nobis in Christo, *Franciscum Cox* ad dictam Vicariam de Brighthelmeston admittere, ipsumque Vicararium (*sic.*) ejusdem, ac de & in eadem instituere canonicè & investire, cum suis Juribus & Pertinentis (*sic*) universis cæteraque peragere & perimplere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio, dignemini Charitatis intuitu cum favore.

"In cujus rei, &c.,

"Teste Regina apud *Westmonasterium* xxvii. die Maii *Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.*" (*Rymer Federa, Tom.* 6, P. iv., p. 130.)

[35] Though the presentation, *pro hâc vice*, was by the Crown. See xii. S.A.C., p. 257.

Rymer also mentions the presentation by the Crown of a person of this name on 30th July, 1560, to the Rectory of "Hersted Caynes." (*Federa*, *Tom.* vii., P. ii, p. 6.) The *Burrell MSS.* (*Add.*, 5698, *p.* 118) record the institution on 28th Septr., 1587, of "Frs. Cox S.T.P." to the prebend of Hova Villa. The *Par. Reg.* of Brighton records the baptism of "Ann, daughter of Mr. Frs. Cox, Vicar, Oct., 1569." (*Burrell MSS.*)

1575. *John Drury*, presented by the Crown 9th Sept., 1575.[36] "Vicar of Pulborough in Sussex, D.C.L., and Master of the Chancery. Married Alice, daughter of John Apsley, of Pulbrough, in Sussex, and had issue 5 children. The eldest, William Drury, of Watergate, was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, 1 March, 1625." (*Pedigree in Dall. Hist. West Div. Sussex*, vol. i., p. 161.) In the metropolitical visitation of Abp. Grindal, in 1581, a commission was issued, dated 5th July, 1581, for visiting the church at Chichester, and directed to Richard, Bishop of the Diocese, and (amongst four others) to John Drury, clerk, Bachelor of Laws. (*Strype's Life of Abp. Grindal*, p. 267.) He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated, and "on 17th Mar., 1583, was made Doctor of Laws. In 1592 he succeeded Dr. John Kennall in the Archdeaconry of Oxford, and dying in the Cathedral close at Chichester (where he had a dignity) 9 June, 1614, was succeeded by William Bridges. He was near of kin to William Drury, D.C.L., Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, d. 1589, and to Sir Will Drury, Knt., Lord Justice, d. 1579." (*Wood's Athenæ.* p. 755.) In the "certificate of armor & furniture of Clergy, Dioces. Cicestr. Jan. 1595," we find "99. Hurst. Mr. Doctor Druery. Prebend, resident upon his parsonage of Pulbrough where he is charged—Storington Deanery. 101. Light Horse. Pulbrough. Mr. Doctor Druery, pson. a light horse furnished wth a sufficient man—Archdeaconry Lewes. 104. Brighthelmeston. Mr. Doctor Druery. Vicar. charged at Pulbrough where he is resident." (*Burrell Add. MSS.* 5702.) Dr. Drury probably removed to Chichester, for the "Return of clergy having arms &c. 1612," says—"Brighthelmstone. Mr. Doctor Drury Is sett nothing here, in respect he is seassed at Chichester." (*Ib.*) A commission to detect heretics, dated 3rd Feby., 1600, was addressed (amongst others) to John Drury. (*Rymer Federa*, *T.* 7, P. ii., p. 6.) The earlier part of the pedigree of the Drury families is given in the *Hist. and Antiq. of Hawsted and Hardwick. The Rev. Sir John Cullum, Knt., Lond.*, 1813, p. 128." The latter part of the pedigree with the arms will be found in *Dallaway*.

[36] XII. S.A.C., p. 257.

1614. July 16. *John Hullwood, A.M.*, admitted on death of John Drury. Patron, the Bishop. (*Freeland MSS.*) He probably died in 1616.

1616. *Thomas Richardson, A.M.*, admitted; Patron, the Bishop. (*Freeland MSS.*) He was evidently a nominee of the Crown. See grant of 1st March $16\frac{1}{16}$, p. 196. The "Return of armour 4 July, 1620," gives "Brightchelmston. Mr. Thos. Richardson Vicar. a corslet furnished." (*Burrell Add. MSS.*, 5702, p. 127.) A person of this name was on 1st July, 1608, instituted to Easter Alta Vicarage. (*Newcourt's Repertory*, p. 233.)

1630. *Thomas Doe* inducted 1630. (*Burrell MSS.*) In the "contrebution of the Clergie 1634 towards the repairinge of St. Paules Church in London," occurs "Thomas Doe Vicar of Brighthelmstone and parson of Newick 00£ 10s. 00d." (*Sussex Daily News*, 17th Oct., 1876.) "Dec. 23, 1631, certificate of Thomas Doe, Vicar, and other inhabitants of Brighton, that William Brapoll of that town, against whom there is a warrant for his appearance before the Council, is lame, aged, and impotent, and that if he be called in question respecting the corn taken away of late, he is no way guilty of that fact." (*Cal. Stat. Papers, Car.* i., 1631-1633, p. 209.) The *Par. Reg.* of Brighton records in the burials—"Thos. s. of Mr. Thos. Doe, Vicar, 2 Aug. 1637," and "Mr. Thos. Doe, our Vicar (who had lived here 30 years) 25 July, 1653, came in 1630." Some little confusion arises from the fact that Sir Wm. Burrell mentions a Thomas Doe, Vicar of Newick, buried in 1628. If this be correct, then there must have been two persons of that name. The *Par. Reg.* of Newick gives the following particulars:—"*Marriages.* Thos. Doe, Vicar of Newick, and Margaret Hunt, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, May 6, 1613, and Thos. Doe and Elenor Miles, of Chayley, Feb. 7, 1614. *Baptisms.* John s. of Rev. Thos. Doe, Sep. 29, 1615; Thos. s. of do., Apl. 2, 1621; Mercy, d. of do., May 4, 1623. *Burials.* Margaret, wife of Thos. Doe, Sep. 27, 1614; Eleanor, wife of Thos. Doe, Nov. 6, 1615; and Rev. Thos. Doe, Rector of Newick, 1628." (*Burrell Add. MSS.* 5698, p. 110.)

Robert Everden. Ejected for nonconformity in 1662. (*The Nonconformist Memorial, Calamy and Parker*, vol. iii., p. 313.) It is very probable he was appointed on the death of Thomas Doe, in 1653, for the *Par. Reg.* records the baptism, on "8 Nov., 1657, of Joseph, s. of Mr. Robt. Everden."

John Bolt, M.A., occurs in Horsfield's list. (*Hist. and Antiq. of Lewes*, vol. ii., p. 40.) There is nothing to connect him with Brighton beyond the fact that his tombstone (now destroyed) formerly stood in the north-east

corner of the churchyard. It bore the following inscription:—"Here lies interred the body of Mr. *John Bolt*, Master of Arts of *Christ College*, in Cambridge, aged seventy-eight years, who was a faithful and laborious Preacher of the Gospel for the space of fifty-six years; whom God had blessed with *twenty-nine* children by two wives. He died in full assurance of a glorious resurrection, on the 2d day of November, 1669, and was buried the 7th likewise of the same month; in the pious memory of whom, his sorrowful son, *Daniel Bolt*, hath erected this monument—

"Stay passenger and lett thoughts awhile;
Contemplate death; Sin curse, which doth beguile
Us of our best enjoyments, and impair
Whatever unto most men pleasant are.
'Tis not thy learning nor thy piety
That can secure thee from Death's tyranny.
Witness this learned, pious Man of God,
Who fell a victim to his conquering rod.
Nothing but Virtue can outlive our date:
That gives a being beyond mortal fate.
Vivit post funera virtus."—(Dunvan, p. 541.)

Edward Lowe. Name occurs as Vicar in 1674, 1678, (*Burrell Add. MSS.*, 5698.) Dunvan, who placed Edward Lowe before John Bolt, says the former was Vicar in the beginning of the 16th century (p. 540). This is entirely incorrect.

1681. Dec. 8. *Henry Snooke, A.B.*, admitted; Patron, the Bishop. (*Freeland MSS.*) He was "collated to the vicarage of Stoughton on Mar. 7, 1680, and to the prebend of Hampstead, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, on March 22, 1681-2, which he resigned a few months before his death. On Dec. 11, 1690, admitted to the vicarage of Ringmer."[37] *Par. Reg.* of Ringmer records "*Marriages.* Henry Snooke Vicar of Ringmer and Mary Short of St. John's Parish Lewes. July 13, 1691. *Burials.* Mary wife of Mr. Henry Snooke. May 6, 1703. Rev. Mr. Henry Snooke bur. Oct 16, 1727, aged 70." (*Burrell Add. MSS.*, 5697, *p.* 563.) Inscription on monument in Ringmer Church—"Vixi, peccavi, resipui, cessi, resurgam. H. Snooke, olim hujus parochiæ Vicarius, ob Oct 16. 1727, æt. 70. Filius posuit." (*Ib.*, p. 562.)

1700. June 11. *George Hay*, admitted: patron, the King by lapse. (*Freeland MSS.*) A person of this name was vicar of Horsted Keynes, the *Par. Reg.* of which records his burial on Nov. 8, 1737; his predecessor, John Wood, d. Sep. 9, 1705. (*Burrell Add. MSS.*, 5697, *p.* 494.) As there was a fresh

[37] xxvi. S.A.C., p. 76.

vicar of Brighton in 1705, it is probable that George Hay resigned in 1705, and was then presented to the living of Horsted Keynes.

William Falkner. *Dunvan* says he was vicar from 1669 to 1705 (p. 541), but this must be an error. He might have been vicar between 1669 and 1674, or for a short time in 1705.

William Colbron. Name occurs as vicar, 1705, 1729, 1744. (*Burrell Add. MSS.* 5698.) *Par. Reg.* of Brighton records, "Burials. Jane wife of Rev Wm. Colbron 14 Oct 1746, and Rev Wm. Colbron 22 July 1750." (*Ib.*) *Horsfield* (*Hist. and Antiq. Lewes*, vol. ii., p. 40), states that Mr. Colbron was 83 years of age. He must have resigned in 1744, when Henry Michell succeeded him. He was vicar of Blatchington. (*Burrell Add. MSS.*, 5698, *p.* 32.)

1744. July 10. *Henry Michell, M.A.*, admitted: patron, the King, "*pro hac vice.*" (*Freeland MSS.*) Born at Lewes, 1714, where he was educated. Went to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1735, M.A. in 1739; he was also elected Fellow of Clare Hall. He was inducted to the rectory of Maresfield on 10th Oct., 1739. (*Burrell Add. MSS.*, 5698, *p.* 536.) *Par. Reg.* of Maresfield records, "Marriages. Henry Michell Rect. of this psh and Faith Reade of Fletching Dec 29, 1747." (*Ib.*, *p.* 534.) He was presented to the vicarage of Brighton in May, 1744. (*Gent. Mag.*) "From the uncommon strength of his understanding, the excellence of his social qualities, and his unrivalled superiority in literary attainments, he seemed to be formed for a higher sphere than the parochial duties of a country town. The only publications of which he acknowledged himself to have been the author were, 1. 'De Jure Colonias inter et Metropolin," 1777. 2. 'De arte medendi apud Priscos Musices ope atque Carminum: Epistola ad Antonium Relhan, M.D.,' of which there appeared a second edition in 1783, printed by Mr. Nicholls. In these the elegance of the language and spirit of attic urbanity are very conspicuous. The latter especially has been often admired by every true judge of classical writing and exquisite irony." (*Gent. Mag.*, 1789, p. 1055.) Vicar of Blatchington in 1777. (*Burrell Add. MSS.*, 5698.) The inscription on his monument in St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, is as follows:—"Henrico Michell, A.M., aulæ Clarensis apud Cantabrigiam olim socio. Ecclesiæ apud Maresfield plus 50 annos Rectori, apud Blachington Rectori, et hujus ecclesiæ Vicario plus 45 annos, qui obiit pridie cal. Nov. 1789, annum agens 75. Ingenio, literis, pietate, præstantissimo. Filiis etiam et filiabus suis novem, Immature adreptis, Hoc marmor amoris et desiderii ergo. P.C. Conjux (cum qua vixit 42 annos) et liberi septem superstites. 1790." (*Lower, Sussex Worthies*, p. 230.)

VICARS OF BRIGHTON CUM BLATCHINGTON.

1789. Nov. 10. *Thomas Hudson*, admitted to the united benefice: patron, the Bishop. Resigned in 1804. (*Freeland MSS.*) Erected the Chapel Royal, of which he was owner. See *ante*.

1804. July 14. *Robert James Carr, D.D.*, admitted to the united benefice on the resignation of Thomas Hudson: patron, Henry Courthope Campion, of Danny, co. Sussex, Esq., a trustee under the will of Henry Campion, Esq., and by virtue of a nomination from the Bishop of Chichester. (*Freeland MSS.*) "He was born in 1774, his father the Rev. Colston Carr, formerly lived at Twickenham, and was incumbent of Roehampton church. From thence he was transferred to the living of Ealing, having been presented by his friend Bishop Porteus. The son entered Worcester College, Oxford." (*Lower, Sussex Worthies*, p. 122.) "Marriages. 1796, April 28. Robert James Carr, Esq., to Miss Anne Wilkinson, both of Twickenham." (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 66, p. 437.) Subsequently ordained, and in the latter part of 1798 presented to "Axbridge Rectory, co. Somerset." (*Ib.*) On April 19, 1819, appointed to a prebend at Salisbury. He was a great favourite with King George IV., who appointed him Deputy Clerk of the Closet, and in Aug., 1820, he was made Dean of Hereford, vice Dr. Gretton." (*Ib.*) On the death of Dr. Buckner, Bishop of Chichester, on May 1st, 1824, Dr. Carr was appointed Bishop, and on May 16th he preached his farewell sermon at Brighton (from 2 Cor., xiii, 11), on June 6th he was consecrated Bishop at Lambeth Palace, and on the 16th was enthroned at Chichester. On July 28th, he consecrated a new burial ground at Brighton. Dr. Carr also held a prebend at Chichester until he was appointed Bishop. "Held a canonry of St. Paul's." (*Lower.*) He was in attendance on King George IV. in his last illness, and administered the Communion to the King on the evening before his death. (*Bishop's History of the Brighton Pavilion*, 3rd edit., p. 76.) Dr. Carr was translated to Worcester in 1831; he died of paralysis on April 24th, 1841, and was buried at Hartlebury. (*Lower, Sussex Worthies*, p. 122.) He "left behind him a character for sincere piety and the most amiable personal qualities." (*Times*, April 27, 1841.) As far as appears from the British Museum Catalogue, Dr. Carr never published any works.

1824. June 22. *Henry Michell Wagner, M.A.*, admitted, on vacancy caused by promotion of Dr. Carr to the Bishopric of Chichester: patron, the King "pro hac vice," by virtue of his prerogative Royal. The admission or institution was to Brighthelmston only. Mr. Wagner was therefore afterwards presented by the King to the United Benefice, and on the 3rd

Feb., 1825, instituted accordingly. (*Freeland MSS.*) Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge—ordained Deacon 1823, Priest 1824. He was grandson of the Rev. Henry Michell (vicar 1744 to 1789), and was tutor to the sons of the Duke of Wellington, and probably obtained the living of Brighton through the influence of the Duchess of Wellington. Mr. Wagner originated and carried out the restoration of St. Nicholas Church (see ante, p. 202), and was instrumental in the erection of the National Schools, the re-erection of Swan Downer's School, and the erection of the Blind School, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—all in Brighton. He was appointed in 1834 Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral. He married twice, and left one son by his first wife, the Rev. Arthur Douglas Wagner, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Brighton, and two sons by his second wife, Joshua Watson Wagner, and Henry Wagner, F.S.A. Mr. Wagner died on Oct. 7th, 1870, and was buried on the 15th, in the Parochial Cemetery, Brighton. His monument (a red granite cross), bears the following inscription:—"+ Here lyeth, Henry Michell Wagner, 46 years Vicar of the parish of Brighton. Born Nov. 16, 1792. Deceased Oct. 7, 1870. Jesu Mercy." "The Lord grant unto him that he may find mercy of the Lord in that day." "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." By his will he left two sums of £500 each to his executors upon trust to invest, and apply the income of one towards an annual treat for the poor in Brighton Workhouse, and the income of the other for the inmates of the Alms Houses in Brighton, founded by his sister, Miss Mary Ann Wagner. His sons have erected in his memory two churches in Brighton, St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew's.

1870. *John Hannah, D.C.L.* (the present vicar, 1878), admitted: patron, the Bishop. He was born in 1818, and was the son of the Rev. John Hannah, D.D., Theological Tutor at the Wesleyan Institute, Didsbury (died Dec., 1867), who married, in 1817, Miss Jane Caparn, of Lincoln. He was educated at St. Saviour's School, Southwark, and was afterwards scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated, and was placed first class "in Literis Humanioribus." He was subsequently elected Fellow of Lincoln College, in 1863 was Bampton Lecturer, and made D.C.L. 1853. Dr. Hannah was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest in 1842, and married, in 1843, Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Robert Gregory, Esq. He was engaged for some time in private tuition, and was appointed Rector of Edinburgh Academy. In 1854 he succeeded Bishop Wordsworth as Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, where he continued until 1870. Dr. Hannah has since been appointed Rural Dean of Brighton and Hove, Prebendary of Sidlesham in the Cathedral of Chichester, and (on the

death of Archdeacon Otter), Archdeacon of Lewes. On the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, Dr. Hannah was, on Jan. 14th, 1873, elected Chairman of the Brighton School Board, but, on the Board going out of office in Dec. of the same year, Dr. Hannah retired. The numerous and important ecclesiastical changes effected by Dr. Hannah in Brighton have already been noticed. In addition to his active work in many other directions, Dr. Hannah has distinguished himself as an author. His published works are—"Discourses on the Fall and its Results." London: 1857; "The Relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture." Bampton Lectures, 1863; "A Plea for Theology as the Completion of Science; Sermon on Ps. xxxiii, 6, preached in St. Paul's Church during the Meeting of the British Association." London: 1867; "Hollowness, Narrowness and Fear, warnings from the Jewish Church." Oxford and London, 1869; "Our Duty to the Present, a Sermon on S. Luke ix, 60." Brighton: 1870; "The Courtly Poets from Raleigh to Montrose," one of the series known as the Aldine Edition of the British Poets. London: 1870. Another edition of this work was published in 1875, entitled "The Poems of Sir W. Raleigh, collected and authenticated with those of Sir H. Wotton and other Courtly Poets from 1540 to 1650;" "Discourse [on Ps. iv, 6, 7] on the Divine Basis of Christianity," in "Dean Goulburn's Argumentative Discourses," published in 1871; "What Has Christianity Done for the Poorer Classes." Three Lectures. London: 1875.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SUSSEX.

By FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.M.S.

The occurrence of an earthquake shock at Brighton in January, 1878, brings up the question, "How many shocks have occurred in the county?"

None are recorded in Sussex before the year 1638 (though several are mentioned in adjoining counties), when, "at Chichester there were several earthquake shocks at the end of the year, which did great damage. There was a smell like pitch and sulphur," and the atmosphere was obscured as if by a cloud.[1]

The next shock was in 1692, on Sept. 8th. "About 2 p.m. there was a trembling of the earth under the town of Rye, so as to make the houses shake and household stuff move on the shelves, but lasted not a minute. No wind stirring at the time. This earthquake, as we afterwards heard, was felt throughout England, France, Belgium, and part of Germany, as far as Frankfort."[2]

Another shock was felt in Sussex on Oct. 25th, 1734. There are two accounts of this in the "Philosophical Transactions." The first, by Charles, *Duke of* Richmond *and* Lenox, F.R.S., says[3]—"I know most of the People that have signed the inclosed papers to be Persons of Veracity: And what confirms me in my Opinion, that there really was an Earthquake, is, that almost every Body agree in the same Description, as to the Sensation, the Hours of its happening, and the perfect Calm that was at that Time. I observe the Shock was vastly more felt towards the Sea-side, as at *Shoreham*, *Tarring*, *Gore-*

[1] Mallet, in "British Association Report," from "Dresdner Gelehr Anz."

[2] "Jeakes' Diary," in "Holloway's History of Rye;" also "Autob. Sir John Bramoton," pub. by Camden Soc.

[3] "Phil. Trans.," vol. viii., pt. 2, p. 690.

ing, and *Havant*. At my house of *Goodwood*, which is near 3 miles N of Chichester, and about 7 from the Sea, it was not so perceivable as at *Chichester*, and where it was still less so than by the Sea Side. I do not hear as yet there was the least Touch of it in any parts of the Vale on the N side of the Downs, which for the most part run E and W." The second account is by Edward Bayley, M.D., of Havant, who "felt the shock between 3 and 4 in the morning, which lasted 2 or 3 seconds; and after a short intermission, a second shock." Certificates of people at Chichester and Funtington are then given. *Philip Boisdaune*, Esq., says, "shock felt ¼ before 4 in the morning, shook beds, and rung a bell." This is the only time stated, and probably is the most correct. "The Rev. Mr. *Richard Green*, Prebendary of Chichester and Rector of *Merston*, had informations of the same tremblings at Shoreham, Goreing, Tarring, Findon, Arundel Castle and Merston. The Custom House officer, West Wittering, felt the shock. The motion was from E to W, which was shown by its appearing earlier in E." It was also felt in Northamptonshire.

The next shock was that of the terrible earthquake on Nov. 1st, 1755, which destroyed Lisbon, and in which 60,000 persons perished. It was the most destructive one which ever visited Europe. It began at 9.40 a.m., and in six minutes had shaken down all the houses in Lisbon, and the concussion extended all over Europe; even into Scotland, over Northern Africa, and its effects extended across the Atlantic to Madeira and the West Indies. Sir John Herschell says, "Every lake and firth in England and Scotland was dashed for a moment out of its bed, the water not partaking of the sudden *shove* given to the land; just as, when you splash a flat saucerful of water, the water dashes over on the side from which the shock is given." It was felt at Portsmouth between 10 and 11 a.m., and one of the gates in the dockyard burst open. The "Philosophical Transactions" contain two references to it. The first is in a letter from Philip Carteret Webb, F.R.S., to

the Secretary of the Royal Society, which says,[4] "in a mill-pond, at Medhurst, in Sussex, the sudden agitation and swell of the water rolling toward the mill was so remarkable, that the miller imagined a sluice had been opened at the upper end of the pond, and had let a back-water into it; but upon search it was found to be shut as usual. Below the mill the swell of the water was so great as to drive the stream upwards, back into the conduit of the mill." Another letter from John Hodgson, to the Secretary of the Royal Society, says,[5] he did not consider the fissure in the rock near Petworth was connected with the shock, nor was it "remarkable enough to claim the attention of the Society," and further, that "as to the ponds near Medhurst, everybody agrees, that was an extraordinary swelling of the water the same day that phenomenon was remarked in yours. The water was thrown several feet above its banks, both at north-mill, at south-pond, and the pond in Lord Montacute's Park; and at the first of these, upon its retreat, left some fishes upon dry land."[6]

The "Diary of a Sussex Tradesman a Hundred Years Ago,"[7] contains the following entry:—"May 3, 1756—Saw in the Lewes paper of this day that on Saturday last [which would be May 1st] there was several expolsions in the bowels of the earth, like an earthquake, in the parishes of Waldron and Hellingly." This was no doubt a slight earthquake shock.

In 1758, on Jan. 24th, at 2 a.m., "a slight trembling, lasting but a moment," was felt "in the parishes of Worth and East Grinstead, accompanied by a rolling noise. The windows were made to rattle."[8]

No shock is recorded after this, until 1811, on Nov. 30th, about 2.30 a.m. "At Chichester the inhabitants were alarmed by an unusual noise lasting for many seconds, somewhat similar to the rolling of thunder, but

[4] "Phil. Trans.," vol. xlix., p. 355.

[5] Ib., p. 359.

[6] A similar occurrence took place in the earthquake of July 21, A.D 365, as recorded by Libianus, Jerome, and others, when the waters of the Mediterranean retreated, and "great quantities of fish were caught with the hand." *Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xxvi.

[7] XI. S. A. C., 188.

[8] "Phil. Trans.," vol. l.

closed with a tremendous crash. The effects were the same at Midhurst, Petworth, Arundel and all adjoining places. It was considered to have been most severe along the coast at Bosham, Sidlesham, Selsea, Pagham and Bognor."[9] At Arundel the shock was felt at 2.30 a.m., "It was instantaneous, and caused such a tremulous motion in many houses, that the families were awoke by it, and sprang out of bed to ascertain its cause. Furniture in rooms was considerably agitated and the whole house seemed to move. A similar shock was experienced at the time of the great earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1755, and which is recollected by many persons living in this town."[9] The shock extended E. as far as Shoreham.

The next shock was on Dec. 6th, 1824, about 2 p.m. At Chichester bells were set ringing in houses, and window blinds unrolled, and many families ran out of their houses in great trepidation. The shock was more severe than in 1811, and was felt at Emsworth, Aldwick, Bognor and Arundel, the latter being its eastern limit in Sussex.[10]

After an interval of nearly nine years, a series of shocks, seven in number, occurred in the short period of three years. The first was in 1833. About April 2nd, at 8.15 p.m., a shock of earthquake was felt at Horsham, and was more perceptible in some houses than in others. Some persons were greatly frightened, while others felt nothing.[11] The next was on Sept. 18th, 1833, and was felt "at Chichester about 10 a.m.; it continued for several seconds. In many houses the bells were set ringing. Two or three chimneys were thrown down, and on the Downs to the north of this place a quantity of chalk was displaced by the force of the shock, and a man buried under the mass, from whence he was taken out lifeless. It is nine years since such an occurrence took place here, and the motion then was rather an undulation, whereas on the 18th it was tremulous."[12] "This

[9] "Brighton Herald," Dec. 7th, 1811.

[10] "Brighton Herald," Dec. 11th, 1824, and "Philos. Mag.," 1825, p. 70.

[11] From a London letter of the 10th, in "Garnier," p. 171.

[12] Ib.

is the only instance of loss of life owing to an earthquake shock in this county. The next shock was on Nov. 13th of the same year, about 3.40 a.m., which was felt at Chichester, where it caused the town clock to strike, and set bells ringing. Another followed at 5.30 a.m., which was not so severe. The first was felt at Petworth and Bognor, and for six or eight miles round Chichester." On Jan. 23rd, 1834, at Chichester, there was a "violent earthquake shock, with a loud rumbling noise. The third shock in three months. It rained hard at the time. No cause of a volcanic nature can be assigned, and the sensation does not appear to have extended at the utmost beyond 12 miles from Chichester." At Littlehampton and Arundel the shock was felt a little before 3 a.m. Another shock occurred on Aug. 27th of the same year, "all the evening there was a lowering sky with much lightning, at 10.30 p.m., a loud rumbling noise was heard with powerful vibration of the earth. Glasses were rattled, bells rung, and the large town clock struck. Several chimneys were thrown down and windows broken. The shock was more severe than any preceding one in its effects, and extended to a great distance. At Littlehampton it was felt at 10.30 p.m. At the time of the shock, the sea, previously very still, became suddenly agitated, and the same was noticed at Worthing."[13] On Aug. 3rd, 1835, at Chichester, Emsworth, and the surrounding neighbourhood, at 11.30 p.m., two earthquake shocks were felt, and on Oct. 21st of the same year, another slight shock was felt at Chichester and to the westward about 2 p.m.[13]

The repeated shocks at Chichester attracted considerable attention, and a committee was appointed by the Chichester Philosophical and Literary Society to investigate the matter, but the writer is not aware at what conclusion they arrived. Hayley states that[14] "in the time of the Romans the Lavant flowed entirely round the City of Chichester, whereas it now flows round two sides only, and it is probable that the bed of the river was at an early period diverted by an earthquake shock."

[13] "Brighton Herald," Nov. 16th, 1833; Jan. 25th and Aug. 30th, 1834; Aug. 8th and Oct. 23rd, 1835.

[14] "History of Chichester."

The next shock was on April 1st, 1853, and was felt at Brighton (being the first recorded there), by a gentleman walking along the King's Road, on the evening of that day.[15] "On Saturday, August 13th [1859], at 10.15 a.m., a low rumbling noise, like a distant cannonade, was heard [at Brighton], the sky being at the time perfectly cloudless, and the air calm. Barometer 29.783 inches, thermometer 76 deg. What little wind there was was SSE. The sound was heard both at the end of the Pier, and on the high ground of the Montpelier district."[16]

On Oct. 6th, 1863, at 3.22 a.m., a shock was felt in the W., centre, and N. of England, and several places in the S. At Brighton, a gentleman living in the Old Steine, "heard a noise like the shutting of a door, which also shook the windows." A similar noise was heard by persons living on the Marine Parade, and in Cambridge Road.[17] At Hurstpierpoint the record is "*sensation*—there was a violent concussion, and thought the house was falling in; *sound*—like half a dozen powder mills blowing up instantaneously. An extraordinary red line was visible notwithstanding the profound darkness of the sky; dog barked."[18]

One of the most remarkable shocks was that on Aug. 21st, 1864. It was quite local, and does not appear to have been observed outside the county. It was felt at Lewes, Ringmer, Newhaven, Alfriston, Wilmington, Chalvington, Chiddingly, Uckfield, Framfield, Glynde, Berwick, Laughton, Hailsham, Seaford, Heathfield, Ninfield, Battle and Brighton. The time was 1.27 a.m., and the shock lasted 10 or 12 seconds. An acquaintance of mine was driving from Burwash to Hastings at this time. He was descending a hill, when a sudden rumbling was heard by him, like the wheels of a heavy waggon behind, accompanied by a strong vibration. He drew to the left side of the road, thinking a waggon at full trot was

[15] "Times," abt. April 3rd, 1853, and "Report of Council of the Met. Soc.," May, 1853.

[16] "Times," Aug. 24th, 1859, letter signed J. A. H., Clifton Terrace, Brighton. (Probably J. A. Hingeston, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.)

[17] "Brighton Herald," Oct. 10th, 1863.

[18] Note by Annie R. Elwood, in "Proceed. Met. Soc.," 1864, p. 96.

wishing to pass him. At Glynde Place the bells rung. Mr. G. Harvey, jun., of the Friars, Lewes, saw the ceiling of his bedroom oscillate, and felt his bed rock, and Mr. Geo. Jeffrey, son of Mr. H. Jeffrey, High Street, Lewes, attempting to cross his bedroom, was thrown violently against a chest of drawers.[19] On Sept. 16th of the same year, a shock is said to have been felt at Rogate.[19]

The next shock was on April 17th, 1865, between 3 and 4 a.m., and was felt, like a violent explosion, at Chichester, Bognor and Portsmouth, and places lying between.[19]

The last shock was on Jan. 28th, and was felt at Brighton and Littlehampton. Dr. Hall, of Furze Hill Lodge, Brighton, records two shocks, the first at 11.55 a.m., and the other at noon. Furniture was agitated in many houses in Brighton.[20]

We thus find that, in a period of 240 years (1638 to 1878), no less than TWENTY-FOUR earthquake shocks have been recorded in the county of Sussex, and it is not improbable that records of others may be found.

The distribution of the shocks over the different months of the year is as follows:—In Jan, 4; April, 3; May, 1; Aug, 4; Sept, 3; Oct, 3; Nov, 4; Dec, 2. In seasons, the distribution is:—In Spring, 4; Summer, 4; Autumn, 7; Winter, 9. And with respect to the time of day, the distribution is:—Midnight to 6 a.m., 9; 6 a.m. to noon, 5; noon to 6 p.m., 3; 6 p.m. to midnight, 4; and in three no time is specified. The shocks, therefore, appear to have been most frequent in the early morning hours, and in winter.

For convenience of reference, a tabulated statement of the shocks is compiled.

[19] "Brighton Herald," April 22nd, 1865.

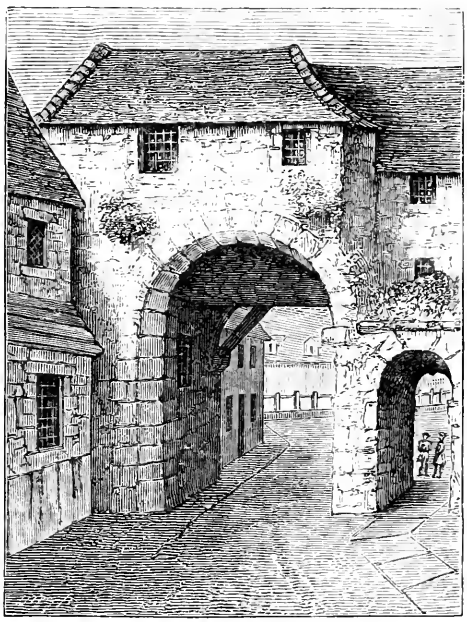
[20] "Sussex Daily News," Jan. 30th and 31st, 1878.

Year.	Date.	Place.	Time.	Motion.	Remarks.	Authority.
1638	End of Year	Chichester			Smell of sulphur	"Dresdner Gel. Anz."
1692	Sept. 8	Rye	2 p.m.	Oscillatory		"Holloway, Hist. Rye"
1734	Oct. 25	Chichester and W. Sussex	3.45 a.m.	Undulatory	Shock E. to W.	"Phil. Trans.," vol. viii.
1755	Nov. 1	Midhurst, Petworth, &c.	Betn. 10 & 11 a.m.	Oscillatory	Water agitated	Ditto „ xlix.
1756	May 1	Waldron and Hellingly			Like an explosion	xi. S. A. C., 188
1758	Jan. 24	Worth and East Grinstead	2 a.m.	Tremulous	Rolling noise	"Phil. Trans.," vol. l.
1811	Nov. 30	Chichester, &c.	2.30 a.m.	„	Loud noise	"Brighton Herald," Dec. 7, 1811
1824	Dec. 6	„	2 p.m.	Undulatory	Bells rung	Ditto „ 11, 1824
1833	April 2	Horsham	8.15 p.m.		Felt in some houses	"Garnier," p. 171
„	Sept. 18	Chichester, &c.	10 a.m.	Tremulous	Man killed	"Brighton Herald," Sept. 21, 1833
„	Nov. 13	„	3.40 a.m.		Town clock struck	Ditto Nov. 16, „
„	„	Chichester only	5 30 a.m.		Not so severe	Ditto „ „ „
1834	Jan. 23	Chichester, &c.	Before 3 a.m.		Rumbling sound	Ditto Jan. 25, 1834
„	Aug. 27	„	10.30 p.m.	Vibratory	Town clock struck	Ditto Aug. 30, „
1835	Aug. 3	„	11.30 p.m.		Two shocks	Ditto „ 8, 1835
„	Oct. 21	„	2 p.m.		Slight	Ditto Oct. 23, „
1853	April 1	Brighton	10.50 p.m.	Tremulous	Shock repeated	"The Times"
1859	Aug. 13	„	10.15 a m.		Rumbling sound	Ditto Aug. 24, 1859
1863	Oct. 6	Brighton and Hurstpierpoint	3.15 a.m.	Oscillatory	Like an explosion	"Proceed. Met. Soc.," 1864, &c.
1864	Aug. 21	Brighton, Lewes & E. Sussex	1.27 a.m.	Undulatory	Shock S.E. to N.W.	"Brighton Herald," Aug. 27, 1864
„	Sept. 16	Rogate			Shock doubtful	Ditto Sept. 24, „
1865	April 17	Chichester and Bognor	Betn. 3 & 4 a.m.		Like an explosion	Ditto April 22, 1865
1878	Jan, 28	Brighton and Littlehampton	11.55 a.m.	Oscillatory	Furniture swayed	"Sussex Daily News"
„	„	Brighton	12 (noon)	„	„	Ditto

SPERSHOTT'S MEMOIRS OF CHICHESTER (18TH CENTURY).

With Notes

By W. HAINES, Esq., and Rev. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.B.



N.E. Side of the W. Gateway, Chichester

(From a drawing by S. H. Grimm, in 1782).

Among the contents of these volumes, some of the most interesting and valuable have been the Diaries, Account Books, and Memoranda, of Sussex men of various callings, chiefly, however, relating to rural life, and mostly from

the eastern part of the county. As supplementary to these, are now given the following Memoirs of Sussex civic occurrences during the last century. These, while affording information to the general reader, may also be of value to some subsequent historian of Chichester, desirous of thoroughly investigating such of its annals as remain. The history of Winchester, of Salisbury, and of other cities in the South of England, has been written, almost in full, but this can scarcely be the case with Chichester, for a serious obstacle presents itself. Its ecclesiastical archives, indeed, from a very early date, have been well preserved, but it is not so with respect to its civic muniments. Most of these have disappeared. No records previous to the sixteenth century are to be found. Whether they have been destroyed, or were, as conjectured by some, removed to London long ago, is uncertain. The letters on the existing Act Books show that there were many previous volumes, antecedent to the reign of James II., which have been long missing. The proceedings, however, of the Corporation, subsequent to 1685, are all in good preservation, and gleanings from these, appended as notes, while they serve to verify the circumstances mentioned in these memoirs, will add some few facts omitted by the writer.

Spershott's Memoirs were written on the spare leaves of a small quarto volume, otherwise devoted to a History of England. The history, however, is mainly a compilation from Camden, Fox, and later writers, having no independent interest or value. His objects in composing it were, as he explains on the title-page, "his own satisfaction," and "to give his children's children a sufficient idea of the subject, without spending much time or expense in books."

In the latter, he cannot be said to have succeeded.

Of Mr. James Spershott, beyond the few occasional references to himself that appear in "the Memoirs," but little can be added. He was a member of the Chichester Baptist congregation, of which the chapel still stands by the cattle market, near the east gate, near the Lavant, in which they at first baptised. In 1756 he was, conjointly

with a Mr. Isaac Mott, chosen elder or pastor. In the account books of the chapel his name occurs as "(June 9th, 1751): Brother Spershott, Horse hire to London, 11/- &c." His baptism is recorded September 6th, 1729, his death February 15th, 1789, at the age of eighty; Martha, his wife, having preceded him to the grave in 1755.

The chapel was erected on a piece of land obtained in the year 1671, at a cost of £14. 5s. This proving too considerable for the purpose, a portion was sold again, and a reimbursement effected of £7. 2s. 6d. Until the raising of the chapel, the congregation was accustomed to assemble at a house in South Street. In 1728 it was rebuilt as it is now, by subscription, at an expense of £200. Mr. Richard Drinkwater, a surgeon, and sometime pastor, contributed £20, Lady Farrington, £5. 5s., Mr. Matthew Austen (pastor), £10, &c.[1]

After a time, the custom of selecting pastors from the members of their own congregation, seems to have been discontinued at Chichester, and ministers of presumably professional experience substituted. From 1797 to 1799, the pulpit at Eastgate was filled by a man of some celebrity, John Foster, author of the well-known essays;[2] and to this community belonged the three Smiths, the distinguished Chichester artists, and called "the Sussex Claudes," many of whose productions are preserved at Goodwood and in the city.[3]

A good judge of such matters, to whom these Memoirs were submitted, has well observed that "if they had

[1] The chapel accounts include an entry of £2. 1s., for "two new baptizing garments, viz., a gown for minister and woman's dress." A few other entries from these accounts may be here given—"Filling Baptistry 1/-;" "Mending the Pump, 2/2;" "A Minister in distress going abroad, 10/-;" "Dolly Love, very poor, 5/-;" "Minister's Cordial, two years to Lady Day, £1. 14. 8.;" "Altering Baptizing gown, 1/6;" "Two additional under coats for women to baptize in, 6/9;" "Nanny Leggat, in great distress, 10/-" "Filling Minister's bottle, one year to Michaelmas last at 3d per bottle, 13/-;" "Mr. Mott, expenses to London, 14/-;" "A shroud for Nanny Leggat 5/-;" "Mr. Spershott for repairs £1. 13. 10." &c., &c.

[2] "He received for his services £50 per annum, and £2. 2/- extra are set down for the expenses of his journey when he went away."

[3] In the account book their names are thus entered:—"John Smith, Landscape painter, died July 29th, 1764, aged 47; Wm. Smith, Portrait painter, died Septr. 27th, 1764, aged 57; George Smith, Landscape painter, died Septr. 7th, 1776, aged 62."

come under the notice of Lord Macaulay or Thackeray, they would have transcribed them "to reappear in one of their marvellously life-like delineations of local history." They were long in the possession of the late Mr. C. A. Jacques, of the "Hornet," and now belong to the Rev. J. Hill, B.A., to whom we are greatly indebted for the use of them.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Between the time of my Birth 1710, and the year 1725, I was about 8 years at convenient times a School boy in Chichester, Sent by my Parents Living in the Manor Farm at Shopweek, since which time I have been a resident in the said City about 58 years. And having in this long stretch of time observed a great many Changes Alterations and Remarkable Occurrences in the said City and places adjacent, and perhaps more than has fallen out in any other Age, some of which I have kept a Memorandum of, and others I can recolect, the following pages therefore contain a recital of them:—

"When I was young, the City had a very mean appearance in comparison with what it has since arived at. The Buildings were in general very low, very old, and their fronts fram'd with Timber which lay bare to the weather, and had a step down from the Street to the Ground Floor, and many of them over the first Floor Projected farther into the Street. The Shops in General had Shutters to let up and down, and no other Inclosure, but were quite open in the daytime, and the Penthouse so low that a Man could hang up the uper Shutter with his Hands. There were very few Houses even in the main Streets that had sollid Brick Fronts, except such as appear'd to have been Built within a few years back.

"For a specimen I note this to be the view at the Cross; The House at Southeast Corner was new, Built A.D. 1709.[4] the other three corners were of the old, low, Timber Built sort. From the Cross Eastward there were only four Houses that had sash windows, viz., the

[4] By Mr. Thomas Turgis.

Swan or Principle Inn, which was then quite new.[5] The Coach Inn nearly opposit the Little London & Quite new or new fronted. The fourth House from the Eastwall corner. Built by Mr. Ed. Sanden. And without the East Gate, Mr Jn° Smiths corner House near the Church—for there was no Church then, which House He Built in 1710.

"In the North Street, there were two or three Houses with sash windows. The West Street had none. In the South Street there was one viz. Lady Faringtons large new House. Nearly opposit the Canon Gate.[6] Which some years after her Decease, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Bennet purchased at a low rate intending to pull it down and get money by selling the materials, but having taken down one Room in width at the North End, and finding their mistake in it, closed it up again, which was the cause of the front being so disfigur'd.

"The rest of the best Houses had Transom windows with Glass in Led, that is to say, a frame with an Uprite peace of Timber in the Middle and a Transverse or cross peice a little below the top. And I verily think from what appear'd in those days that there was not one Sash window in the City at the beginning of this Eighteenth Century. for the Best House in the City standing not far from the West Gate on the North side of the West Street, Built in the year 1696, had only Transom windows many years since my remembrance.

"And the large House[7] about the same distance from the

[5] Dr. Johnson, when once in Chichester, took up his quarters at the Old Swan, as a story Mr. Jaques was wont to tell of his father will serve to show. The latter, ambitious of seeing the Doctor, and, if possible, of enriching his existence by eliciting from the great man some passing recognition of the same, obtained permission to enter the apartment he occupied, disguised as a waiter. Throwing a napkin over his arm, Mr. Jaques accordingly ventured into the presence of Johnson, who was taking tea, and encountered the awful look turned upon his intrusion, with the artfully prepared enquiry, "Did you ring, Sir?" "No, fellow, I did not," replied the sage, "but since you are here, you may refill the pot."

[6] This is one of the three houses in Chichester reputed to have been erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The other two being that mentioned below as built in the West Street in 1696, and another in the Pallant, which Spershott does not refer to.

[7] This house, now belonging to E. Arnold, Esq., Town Clerk, still preserves the projecting frontage into the East Street. The cupola has been long since removed, but the skylight at the top yet marks its former position.

East Gate which has a part that stands out or Projects into the Street, then Belonging to the family of the Millers, and was all of it but one House, tho' of late divided into three—and had but one Dore way or Entrance which was in the midle of the East End or strait front, which had been new fronted, yet had only Transom windows, and as to the Projecting part and strait front westward of it, where was no Dore way then, The wall was of Brick but Greatly corroded by age and weather tho' of late Plaister'd over, and tho' there were sumtious Rooms within, yet it had the very old fashion'd three light windows with Diamond Glass and Brickwork between each single light, and the light so narrow that the Casement would hardly admit the putting in of a little Boy, when they trod the Parish Bounds,[8] which went through it in the Southwest Cant of the Projecting part. On the top of this House was a large and very high Cupola, which made the third object or next to the great Tower, at a distance from the City.

"But the most notable peice of Antiquity in the Carpentry way was the House yet standing; but its Front greatly Transmographyed and put into the modern taste, near the uper end of the east street on the south side—Anciently the Town House of a Great family, very large Rooms in it wainscoted with Oak, The whole Front was of Oak bare to the weather and therefore Grown black with age, the several Stories Projecting one over the other and abundance of window lights of the old small sort of Diamon Glass, But Timber with Mouldings between each light, and the whole frames, yea, the whole front with Pillars at the Entrance curiously wrought and Embellished with various ornaments of Mouldings, carved Flowers, Images &c. M^r. Jno Weller the present Proprietor informed me that he could make it appear that it had been standing more then 500 years. And I conjecture it was Built soon after the Conquest, about the time the Bishops See was brought from Selsey to Chichester, as tis Recorded that then Roger Montgomery

[8] Between St. Andrew's and St. Pancrass.

Earl of Arondel increased its Buildings.[9] But, as at that time, its former Grandure was greatly Diminished; so now again, its Glory was Greatly sunk. There were many Blank places in the Main streets, of dead walls Gate-ways &c that are since fill'd up with Buildings, and many old single Houses were so wide in Front, that when Rebuilt were made into Several Tenements.

"The back Lanes had a very mean appearance, but few Houses and bad ones. The Little London in Particular, which now appear so Gay, had only a few old Houses as it were Under Ground, the Street not Pitch'd but very Durty with deep Cart ruts, its two Corner Houses facing the East Street were of the same sort, one of which I remember was rebuilt by Mr James Dearling.

"The other Uper Corner was rebuilt sooner, but by them that knew it I was inform'd was such an one, and when rebuilt and Quite reared, it all at once fell to the Ground, whilst the work men were gon to Diner, and no Person receiv'd any Bodily hurt, which was Occasioned by a very heavy rain and a great Quantity of Earth lying in the Street which Thow'd the water into the foundation walls.

"The Palant had a few Houses of the better sort but in General were very old and consisted much of Malt Houses. There was formerly as I have been inform'd a Leather Market kept, and in the Center a Market House for that purpose.[10]

"The Uper Corner House faceing the East Street was

[9] This is a very improbable supposition. When this interesting building was first erected can now be only a matter of conjecture. In the reign of Elizabeth it was the city residence of the Earl of Scarborough, and would appear to have been specially decorated by him for the reception of Queen Elizabeth. In the drawing room of the house, now occupied by Mr. Geo. Adames, which formed part of it, that sovereign gave audience to the Mayor and citizens. Its richly ornamented ceiling remains uninjured. On it appears frequently the "Tudor Rose," the fleur-de-lys, and the dragon. A room above, in which the Queen slept, is also decorated with shields, those at the corners bearing three lions passant-gardant, the others the dragon, and in the centre is also the "Tudor Rose." In another room, at present used as a store, is a mantel-piece of apparently the same date, with a fine classical design representing Romans sacrificing to a deity. On the ground floor of another part of this old house, now forming part of the London and County Bank, a ceiling also remains, adorned with various beautiful floral devices.

[10] The cross in the centre of the Pallant, made of wood, was taken down by permission of the mayor and citizens about the year 1713.

an old Inn bearing the Signe of the George, and the other Corner to the East were its Stables: which Inn I think was rebuilt by Mr Short Upholder. However I remember his living in it, and also his fatal Catastrophe, it was made the Loftiest House in the City, and he was a man of a lofty Temper, but Poor Man his Spirits were too high to stand the Storm that afterwards came upon him, for, in view of Great Gain, he put a Great venture into the South Sea stock, which for a while ran very High, but at last about the year 1720 the whole Scheme proved to be a Bubble, and some Thousands of Families in the Kingdom were ruin'd by it, and his Disapointment gave him a greater Shock than he was prepared to bare.

"So suicide took place, He dispatch'd himself with a string, leaving some lines of good advice to his Children, of which the following is a coppy.

"'My dear Children

"'Notwithstanding the unhappy circumstances of my Death, Let it not so affect you as to decline the ways of virtue and religion, and what ever station God casts you in, behave your selves with Humility and Industry, and let not Pride once take place which has done in me to my Ruin, you may Expect from the worst sort of People some reflections, but bear it with a Christian Patience, being conscious to your selves you had no share in my Guilt, never fail to do your duty by Prayer to God Morning and Evening, without which you cannot expect his Blessing. Love God, Love your fellow creatures, and be sure to Love and asist one another all thats in your Power: And may the God of Love and Peace dwell with you to the End of your lives, and you with him to all Eternity. Amen Amen.'

"The old Corn Market House stood in the North Street, on the West side; it was pretty long from South to North, one side of it was close to the Gutter in the Midle of the Street, and the other within about Six or Seven feet of the Houses, it stood upon Posts or fram'd Timbers, Pannel'd up about Brest high, it had an Entrance on each side, but its Chief Enterance was at the

South End about half its width next the Houses, the other Half being the Caige which was Boarded up Brest high and wood Barrs Perpendicular above—Behind the Caige was the Stairs up into the Council Chamber, which was low, and had low old windows, it was a very old Building; The North End was nearly opposit the South End of the New Market House. The Streets had no Paved foot walks, only a broad stone or two at most of the Doors.

"The Sheep Market was but small Extending no farther than the Length of the dead wall of the Priory, close against which stood the old Posts to which the wattles were Tied, for there was no foot-walk on that side, n'or indeed could People walk there, for the Pitching was so Torn to peices for many years that not only the Stones lie loose and Troublesom but the Ground was worn into Holes, so that the Sheep had very bad standing, and the reason of it was, the Corporation and Mr. Page, whose the Priory was, had an undesided Dispute about whose right it was to repair it.[11]

"The North walls were in a very broken ragged condition, some places high, some low, and overrun with Ivey, like as the Southeast wall now is, and the walk very rough and Un-even.

"The Road from the North Gate to the new Bryle was deep, durty, narrow, and crooked, Great part of it not wide enough for two Carriages to pass each other, and foot People went over stiles into the Fields.

"And now from this Description it may be Conceiv'd, what a mean appearance the City had in former Days, and how much since Improved.

"And I shall now give some account of what I remember of its Inhabitants &c.

"And I believe when I was young there were not more than two thirds of the number there now are, not many Gentry, and I think excepting the Bishop's, there were no more than three Coaches, no Post Chaise, nor

[11] St. Martin's Lane near adjoining was generally called the Hog Lane, and the little lane from thence to the North Street called Shamble Lane, opposite to which was the old Market House and Corn Market, is now usually denominated "the crooked S."

any single Horse Chaise Let to Hire but one and that a very aukward one by Mr. Booker a Shoe maker. No Road waggon to London. Goods then being carried to and from London by Pack Horses, a set of which was kept by Mr. Tuff, and also by Mr. Barns, which went every week.

"The Corporation were always a respectable Body, But as drinking to Excess was the reigning vice, it was not then as now, or has been for these 30 years past, Temperance being so carefully observed that scarce ever is one seen Disguised therewith, for there were then many great Drinkers among all ranks of men, and revelings and Night Freaks too common. Wine, and very strong Beer was the run. And in the Town and Subburbs I can recollect there were 45 Publick Houses, and now but 29. Malt was commonly at 2/6 p Bushal, and it was not uncommon with some Farmers when they came to Market to get Drunk and stay two or three Days, till their wives came to fetch them Home.

"The Commonalty were Homely, and free in their Conversation, calling one another by their first Name. And the lower sort rude, much given to mean Diversions, such as Bullbaiting,[12] which was very frequent, and for

[12] The following ordinance by the Town Council of Winchester directly enjoining the practice of this cruel sport, is so curious, that it may here be quoted :—"9th Septr., 1577 On this day & yere it was agreed by M Willm. Hall, Mayor, and the more parte of his bretherne, with th' assent and consent of all the Butchers of the cytie there present, vizt, William Lane, James Hibert, Richarde Harvey, Willm Brexstone, John Vallower, Willm Chipman, Willm Goodale, Bartholomew Lardener, John Abbot, Edmonde Bodham, Richarde Kent, and Edward Gardener, That William Brexstone and Richarde Kente, and the Survivor of them, shall yerelie finde and pvide for one sufficient fightinge Bull, to be bayted the first Boromote daye, at such tyme and place of that daye, wthin the cytie atoresaid, as shalbe from tyme to tyme appointed by the Mayor for the tyme beinge, and so likewise evry other daye that weeke in wch the Mayor doth kepe any Feaste : And also that the sayed William Brexstone and Richarde Kente, and the Survivor of them, do and shall finde a like Bull to be bayted as aforesaid, the Sonday in wch the Bayliffs doo ryde the liberties of the citie, and that they be bounde in fyve poundes so to doo; and that they and the Survivor of them have of evry butcher of the citie aforesayed, towards the findinge of the Bull aforesayed, 6d. ; and that every of the sayed Butchers doo paye yerelie the sayed 6d the Boromote daye to the sayed Willm Brexstone and Kicharde Kente, or the Survivor of them, upon payne to forfayte evry of them 3s 4d, the one halfe to the sayed Willm Brexstone, and the other to the Pore People of the cytie; the same to be levied by distresse by the Distrenors of the Mayor of the saied cytie for the tyme beinge." At Winchester bnll baiting was so popular that the mayors of that city transferred the site of baiting to their own doors, until the citizens refused to acquiesce in this

which many Bull Dogs[13] were kept in the Town to the great Torture and Misery of those poor animals. Wrestling, Cudgeling, Footballing in the Streets, day after day in frosty weather, to the advantage of the Glazier. Cock fighting, Dog fighting, Badger Baiting &c.

"And on Shrove Tuesday the most unmanly and cruel Exercise of Cock scailing was in vogue everywhere, even in the high Church lighten,[14] and many other places in the City, and in the country. Scarsely a Churchyard was to be found but a number of those poor innocent Birds were thus Barberously treated. Tieing them by the Leg with a String about 4 or 5 feet long fastened to the Ground, and when he is made to stand fair a Great Ignorant Mercyless fellow, at a distance agree'd upon, and at two pence three Throws, flings a Scail at him till he is quite dead. And thus their Legs are Broken and their Bodies Bruised in a shocking manner, and often when they appear to be dead, they put their Heads under Ground and bring them to and set them up again.

"And wonderfull it was, that men of Character and Circumstance should come to this fine Sight, and readily Give their children a Cock for this purpose.

"But Thanks be to Heaven, men of late are grown wiser, and have learnt to be more Mercifull, and this Cruel Practice is almost over in these parts; and tis high time it was Every where, having lasted 780 years, if the Common account be true, that it took its rise from the Crowing of the Cocks preventing some of our forefathers the Saxons from Massacring some of the Deans their Conquerers, on the morning of a Shrove Tuesday whilst a sleep in their Beds A.D. 1002.

"In my younger years there were many very large

any longer. "19th Novr. 30th Henry 8th It is ordeyned, accorded, and fullie agreed by all the said whole assemble that from hensforthe ther shalbe no Bulstake set before any Mayor's Doore to bayte any Bull, but onlie at the Bull Ring wthin the saide cytie."—*Archives of Winchester.*

[13] These dogs were often dangerous to man as well as to animals, at least at Winchester, where by an Ordinance of the 4th of August, in the 28th year of the reign of Elizabeth, bull-dogs were prohibited roving throughout the city unmuzzled. "Itm. That noe parson within this citie shall suffer or permit any of their Mastife Doggs to gooe unmusselled, uppon paine of everie defalte herein of 3s 4d, to be levied by distresse to the use ef the Poore people of the citie."—*Ibid.*

[14] For "litten," *i.e.* burial ground.

corpulent Persons in the City, both of Men and women. I could now recite by name between 20 and 30. And great part of that number so Prodigious that like other animals Thoroughly fatted, they could hardly move about. I observ'd in those days, that the Household Furniture of the wooden sort was, with old Housekeepers, almost all of English oak, viz. Long Tables round, and Treangular D°, Chest of Drawers, side Cupboards with large Dores at Bottom and on the top short Pillers with a kind of Piazer and small Dores within, much Carved: Arm Chairs with wood Bottoms and Backs, Joynt Stools, Cloaths Chest, Bedsteds with 4 Posts fram'd Heads and Testers, all of which were much Carved with Flowers Scroles Images &c. Likewise the wainscoting was all of English oak fram'd with a flat moulding, the Panels all Cleft from the Tree.

"But with younger People, it was now in fashion to have Deal Dressers with shelves over for Puter &c Their Tables and Chests of Drawers of Norway Oak called wainscot. with the higher sort, walnuttree venering, was most in Vogue, and Esteem'd for its Beauty above anything Else. (Mahoggeny was not yet come to be in use). The best Chairs were Turn'd Ash Died, or stuff'd, with Turkey or other Rich Covers.

"But the Cabinet makers walnuttree Chairs, with French Leggs, began now to be made. Bedsteads of Beech, as English Oak began to be scarce and dear, no feet Posts, but raised Head Board and raised Tester hung up to the Cealing and abundance of Laceing on the furniture.

"Spinning of Household Linnen was in use in most Families, also making their own Bread, and likewise their own Household Physick. No Tea, but much Industrey and good Cheer.

"The Bacon racks were loaded with Bacon, for little Porke was made in thease times. The farmers wifes and Daughters were plain in Dress, and made no such Gay figures in our Market as nowadays, at Christmas, the whole Constellation of Pattypans which adorn'd their Chimny fronts were taken down. The Spit, the Pot, the Oven, were all in use together: The Evenings spent

in Jollity, and their Glass Guns smoking Top'd the Tumbler with the froth of Good October till most of them were slain or wounded, and the Prince of Orange, and Queen Ann's Marlborough, could no longer be resounded.

"And with the Higher rank the sparkling Wine had much the same Effect.

"Forreign Spirits were not then so much in use as of late years.

"Having thus far Described the City, The Persons, Manners, furniture, way of living &c,

"I shall now proceed to recite the several changes, alterations, and Remarkable occurrences, which I have observed in the City and places adjacent. And this I shall do as they fell out in regard of time, setting the year, as near as I can recollect it, in the Margin.

(To be continued).

THE PUBLICATION OF OUR COUNTY RECORDS.

By the Editor.

In furtherance of the project propounded for the Collection and Printing of Original Sussex Records in the two last Vols. of our Collections,[1] I think it may conduce to a practical view of the matter, if I set out a letter which I lately received from Mr. Lucas, and which he has allowed me to publish, together with the prospectus of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, referred to by him, and invite our Members' attention to the very valuable suggestion which Mr. Lucas has made.

Lewes, July 16th, 1878.

Dear Sir,—

In case you have not seen a copy, I enclose the prospectus of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, and it occurs to me that Sussex might unite with a neighbouring county (Kent for instance) in taking similar action.

Yours truly,

C. F. Trower, Esq. John C. Lucas.

Prospectus.

The following are the chief Classes of Original Documents proposed to be transcribed and published by the Society:—

(1.) Inquisitiones post Mortem.

(2.) Wills and Inventories (from Chester, Lichfield, Richmond, York, and London).

(3.) Subsidy Rolls (both Lay and Clerical for both Counties).

(4.) Manor Court Rolls and Guild Rolls.

(5.) Family Deeds and Papers.

(6.) Records of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

(7.) Cheshire Plea Rolls and Recognizance Rolls.

[1] xxvii. S. A. C., i.; xxviii. S. A. C. i.

(8.) Clerical Records.
  (*a*) Presentations to Lancashire and Cheshire Churches, Abbeys, Priories, and Convents, from the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield, A.D. 1300 to 1540.
  (*b*) Presentations to Lancashire and Cheshire Churches, from the Episcopal Registers at Chester, A.D. 1540, to the present time.
  (*c*.) Compositions for First Fruits, from the Record Office, London.
(9.) Marriage Licences and Bonds.
(10.) Parish Registers.
(11.) Early Churchwardens' Accounts.
(12.) Miscellaneous Documents of Local Interest, such as State Papers, Royalist Composition Papers, &c., &c.

The great importance of *Original Records*, in the elucidation of the history of any district, is every day becoming more widely known, and more generally appreciated. Two difficulties, however, stand in the way of their being as much used as they otherwise would be—firstly, the difficulty of access by those whose time for research is limited; and, secondly, the great cost of having them transcribed. It is to obviate these difficulties, so far as regards the two counties of Lancaster and Chester, that this Society has been founded; and it is to be hoped that, by its means, Records heretofore but little known and rarely, if ever, consulted, will be placed within the reach of every reader who may desire to examine them.

The Original Records the Society proposes to print are classified above, and it will be seen, that whilst they range over a wide area, they are all of much interest to those who care for county and family history. The *Inquisitiones post mortem* comprised in Class I. are the most valuable documents for topographical and genealogical purposes that the historian can use. They were taken after the death of the landed proprietors before the Escheator of the county and a local jury (whose names are always given). Besides showing the various lands held by the deceased, and the name and age of his son and heir or next of kin, they very frequently contain

abstracts of family settlements and deeds. The Society hopes to be able, in the course of time, to print full abstracts *in English* of all the *Inquisitiones post mortem* relating to Lancashire and Cheshire (in number about 4,000), the great value and importance of which cannot be over-estimated.

There is little need to enlarge on the interest that attaches to *Wills and Inventories;* their value is so universally appreciated, and their interesting character so well known, that the volumes which the Society proposes to print will be sure to find a ready welcome. *The Subsidy Rolls* are a class of Records which have been very little used, but which contain the names and places of abode of those who, in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries were taxed for the king's subsidies, in order to enable him to carry on his wars and to administer the affairs of his kingdom. These Rolls give the names of the chief inhabitants throughout the two counties for a long series of years, of which, in many cases, there is no other information.

The other classes of original documents which the Society proposes to have transcribed are all highly illustrative of Local History, and there can be no doubt of the advisability of having them printed.

Great interest is felt at the present time in *Parish Registers*, and the Society hopes to be able to make arrangements for the printing in full of several of the earlier and more important ones. By printing the entries exactly as they stand, much valuable information relating to Local Families will be brought to light.

Each volume will be, as far as possible, complete in itself, and will be fully indexed.

An Introductory Preface will be written by the Editor of each Volume, and occasional brief notes will be appended at his discretion. It is, however, not proposed to annotate the text to any great extent.

Two Volumes, at least, will be issued each year. No copies will be sold to Non-members, except at a greatly increased price.

The Annual Subscription will be £1. 1s., *entitling the Members to all the Volumes issued for that year.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *Proclamation against Sir W. Wyndham.*

Among some correspondence of the late J. Luttman Ellis, Esq., long Coroner for West Sussex, occurred a document which has been kindly forwarded to me by his executor, H. Upton, Esq., of Gorehill, as an interesting link in the history of Petworth. Several articles relative to the quaint old town have appeared in S. A. C.; the following may, therefore, serve as an *addendum*.

Those were critical times, when the subjoined warrant reached Petworth. The Duke of Somerset, "the first Protestant peer of the country," the firm friend of the Hanover Succession, was then the owner of Petworth House. His son-in-law, Sir W. Wyndham, the distinguished statesman, of opposite tendencies, had just made his escape from Orchard Wyndham, in Somersetshire, and was deemed likely to take refuge at Petworth. The warrant for his arrest was issued on the 23rd of September, 1715. On the 21st, Lord Mahon tells us, "the very day of the adjournment of Parliament," Stanhope brought down to the Commons a message from the King, desiring their consent for apprehending six members of their House—Sir W. Wyndham, Sir John Packington, Mr. E. Harvey, Mr. Forster, Mr. Anstis, and Mr. Corbet Kynaston. Consent was granted. Harvey and Anstis were in London, and were at once taken. Harvey stabbed himself in the breast in two or three places; but his wounds were not mortal. Sir J. Packington was apprehended at his residence in Worcestershire. Forster, as is well known, took up arms in the North. "Sir William Wyndham was seized at Orchard Wyndham, while asleep in bed; but pretending to go into an inner room to take leave of his wife, who was with child, he made his escape through a postern."

Reference to this appears in the Proclamation, which has on the back this address:—

"To the Chief Officer of
the Town of Petworth
at Petworth
in Sussex."

"for his Majties Service."

Its wording runs thus:—

"By the King,
"A Proclamation,
"For Apprehending Sir William Wyndham Baronet.

"George R.

"Whereas Sir William Wyndham Baronet, has been lately Apprehended and Seized, by Virtue of a Warrant of One of Our Principal

Secretaries of State, on Suspicion of High Treason, and on the Perusal of Papers found in the Custody of the said Sir William Wyndham, at the time he was Apprehended, as aforesaid, it manifestly appears, That he has Entered into a most Horrid and Traiterous Conspiracy, not only for the Encouragement of the Rebellion now Carrying on in Our Kingdoms, in Favour of the Pretender, but also for the Abetting and Promoting an intended Invasion of Our Kingdoms: And whereas the said Sir William Wyndham has made his Escape, and is Fled from Justice; We therefore have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy-Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Requiring and Commanding all Our Loving Subjects whatsoever, to Discover and Apprehend, and cause the said Sir William Wyndham to be Apprehended and Discovered, and to Carry him before some of Our Justices of the Peace or Chief Magistrate of the County, Town, or Place, where he shall be Apprehended, who are respectively Required to Secure him, and thereof to give Speedy Notice unto Our Privy-Council, or One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to the end he may be forth coming, and be Dealt withal and Proceeded against According to Law. And whosoever shall Apprehend or Discover the said Sir William Wyndham, and bring him before such Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, shall Receive for Reward the Sum of One thousand Pounds; which said Sum of One thousand Pounds the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly.

"Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twenty third Day of September, 1715. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

"God save the King."

Sir W. Wyndham did not go to Petworth. The £1,000 offered for his discovery was received by no one. He went to London and put himself into the hands of his brother-in-law, Lord Hertford. The Duke of Somerset offered to be responsible for him, at a Privy Council at which George I. was present—but in vain. He was committed to the Tower. His opponents, however, did not dare to bring him to trial. Pope's oft-quoted panegyric of him—

"Wyndham, just to Freedom and the Throne,
The master of our passions and his own"—

scarcely harmonises with the stern prose of the Proclamation; but as Secretary at War, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, he will ever be remembered as one of the most eminent statesmen of the Reign of Queen Anne, and his wit, ability, and eloquence have been greatly lauded by his contemporaries.

F. H. Arnold.

2. *King Edward the Fourth's Jacket.*

But few notices of visits to Sussex of this monarch have been preserved. "In 1479 he was at Chichester, when he constituted many Justices of the Peace" ("vi. S. A. C.," 53). From an entry, however, in the Issue Roll 11th, Edw. IV., it appears that he

also visited the city in 1472. The following is a curious illustration of the dress of this tall and handsome sovereign:—"May 16 (1472). An order from the exchequer to pay £9 : 6 : 8 for 3½ yds of cloth of gold to make a 'jaquette' for the King's person, also 20/ for 8 yds of fustian & 3 yards of satin to braid and plait the King's said jaquette & £2 : 8 : 4 for 2 ells of linen cloth & 3 yds of damask for the said jaquette & for points & laces purchased for the King also 6s 8d for making the said jaquette & 5s paid for horse hire to carry a pair of brigganders & the said jaquette from the city of London to the Lord the King at Chichester."

King Edward IV. seems to have paid almost as much attention to the adornment of his person as did Queen Elizabeth. "In his reign," says Monstrelet, "jackets, doublets, or pourpoints were cut shorter than ever, and the sleeves of them slit, so as to show their large, loose and white shirts." Whether in this splendid jacket of cloth of gold, the King appeared before the citizens of Chichester, is not mentioned. In the third year of his reign an Act had been made, prohibiting the use "of cloth of gold, cloth of silk of a purple colour, and fur of sables to all knights under the estate of lords." Among other entries in the same roll, relative to this monarch's dress, is a payment to Hugh Brice for mending one of the King's garters, "50s for a pair of leggeharnes & for a pair of gauntletts," and "£23 : 0 : 8 for half a yard of black velvet for double cuffs, with fifteen yards of crimson velvet, for a cloak for the King's person."

F. H. Arnold.

3. *Anderida.*

I am induced to offer to the Sussex Archæological Society a few remarks on the subject of Anderida, suggested by Mr. Elliott's paper in the 27th volume of the "Collections" of the Society, in which he dissents from Mr. Hussey, and confidently claims for Newenden the site of Anderida.

I shall endeavour to confine my observations to a few striking points, which, I submit, must decide that Mr. Elliott has not taken into full consideration the main arguments of the case. I base my views upon the opinions of, I believe, the latest writer on Anderida, Mr. Roach Smith, and my personal examinations of the grand Roman remains at Pevensey. I admit, I have not visited Newenden; but, unless Roman masonry be there, it must remain entirely out of the question as regards Anderida, and for obvious reasons.

Mr. Roach Smith, as one of his main arguments, presents the fact, that all the stations or *castra* on the *Littus Saxonicum* were strong walled fortresses, the remains of which are yet visible in more or less of their pristine grandeur. That at the mouth of the Portus Adurni is the only exception, for Bramber Castle shows no Roman masonry; and it is possible, if not probable, that the Roman *castrum* (like that at Felixstowe) may be submerged. All the rest, from Brancaster to Pevensey, speak for themselves in their unmistakeable ruins. The very fine Roman remains at Pevensey, so well shown in the *illustrated* "Report" by Mr.

Roach Smith [1]—the result of researches made by himself and the late lamented M. A. Lower—are not excelled by any in this country; and, therefore, they claim a name.

I am not aware that similar remains are anywhere to be found unrepresented by an ancient name; and these being situated upon the Saxon shore, we find the name in the very place where we should expect to find it. Anderida follows Dover and Lymne, and precedes the Portus Adurni. There is no instance of Roman *castra* of this kind being constructed of earth; they were invariably walled fortresses, with barracks for the troops. It is quite impossible, as far as I can see, to imagine soldiers hibernated in such a place as Newenden.

The word *Chester*, as in Andredschester, most certainly does denote generally a *walled* station or town. The Saxons, as conquerors, named the place from the great adjoining district, the Andredes-leah, or *Silva Anderida*. The Romano-British population certainly in other instances took advantage of the walled towns to oppose the Saxon invaders. The Britons of this period were very different from the Britons of the time of Julius Cæsar; they no longer lived in their hill fortresses; but, although preserving a certain nationality, had become much amalgamated with the Romans, and had adopted much of their civilisation. The Romans had not taught them how to combine their forces, and so the Saxons found them easy to conquer.

It is in confirmation of Mr. Roach Smith's opinion, that all the stations on the Saxon Shore are of comparatively late date, that they have yielded no lapidary inscriptions. The inscribed altar found at Lymne, in the wall of the *castrum*, he shows, had previously belonged to the *Portus Lemanis* near which the fortress, garrisoned by the Turnocenses, was erected to help repel the Saxons.

My argument may be also credited with the additional authority of Mr. Crake's new and interesting work, which, though in part a work of fiction, he has been careful to ground, especially as regards places, on correct history.[2]

JOHN HARRIS.

Howrah Villa, Belvedere, Kent,
Nov. 27th, 1878.

4. *On some Recently-discovered Ancient British Urns.*

A very fine example of the Cinerary Urns of the Early British period has just been discovered on the Downs in the parish of Beddingham, near the hamlet of Itford, on the eastern bank of the river Ouse. Its dimensions are probably as large as any of those previously found

[1] "Report on Excavations made upon the site of the Roman Castrum at Pevensey, in Sussex." By Charles Roach Smith. Printed for the subscribers. London, 1858.

[2] "The Andred's Weald; or, the House of Michelham." A Tale of the Norman Conquest. By Rev. A. D. Crake, B.A., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; author of "Æmilius," "Algar the Dane," &c. James Parker and Co., 1878.

in England, the measurements being 21¾ inches high, 16½ diameter at the top, 6 inches at the bottom, and the greatest circumference 59 inches. It was brought to light by some labourers whilst digging for flints, and is happily uninjured, except one small hole made by the pick. In common with other similar urns, it was in an inverted position, and contained, or rather covered, a quantity of charred human bones.

It is to be regretted that the metal pin with which it was the custom to fasten the coarse cloth, in which the remains were enveloped, was not discovered, and there were no traces of stone or other implements. The ornamentation and general outlines are very similar to those of an urn of the same period found at Trentham, and figured in Jewitt's "Ceramic Art in Great Britain," vol. i., p. 5. A general idea of its proportions may also be derived from a specimen figured I. S. A. C., p. 54. The urn was placed in a hole about three feet in diameter, cut out of the solid chalk. It was surrounded on all sides with blackish-grey ashes, and covered above with flints. At distances of about six feet from the centre of the urn were found four smaller ones; these, however, were all so much broken that it was found impossible to make out more from the fragments than that they were apparently of about half the size of the largest one described above. They were deposited under precisely similar conditions and were about one foot from the surface, which was level; no appearance of any mound having been made above them being visible.

A list of urns which have previously been found in the county may be interesting :—

1849. Three small specimens at Alfriston.
1851. One near Lewes racecourse.
1853. A very perfect example from Mount Harry, near Lewes (now in the Society's Museum).
1859. Two at Langford (in the Chichester Museum).
1861. Two at East Blatchington Churchyard.
1870. One at Coombe, near Lewes.

Several other examples have been discovered in West Sussex, one of which, from Storrington, is figured in I. S. A. C., p. 54, and another in Cartwright's "History of the Rape of Bramber," p. 128—from Sullington Warren.

JOSEPH COOPER.

Kingston-by-Lewes,
December, 1878.

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